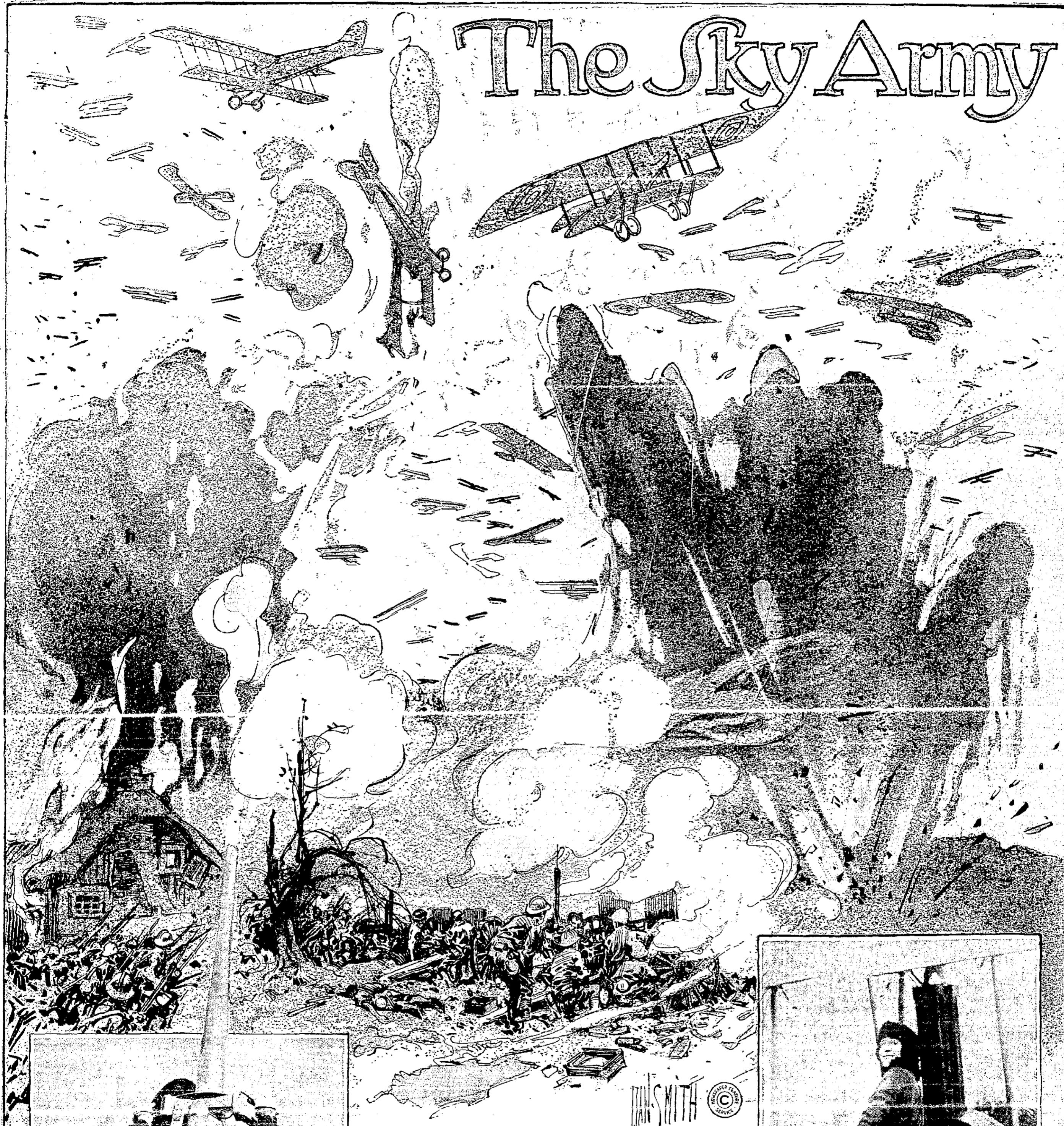


The Oakland Tribune

MAGAZINE SECTION

Sunday, June 3, 1917

The Sky Army



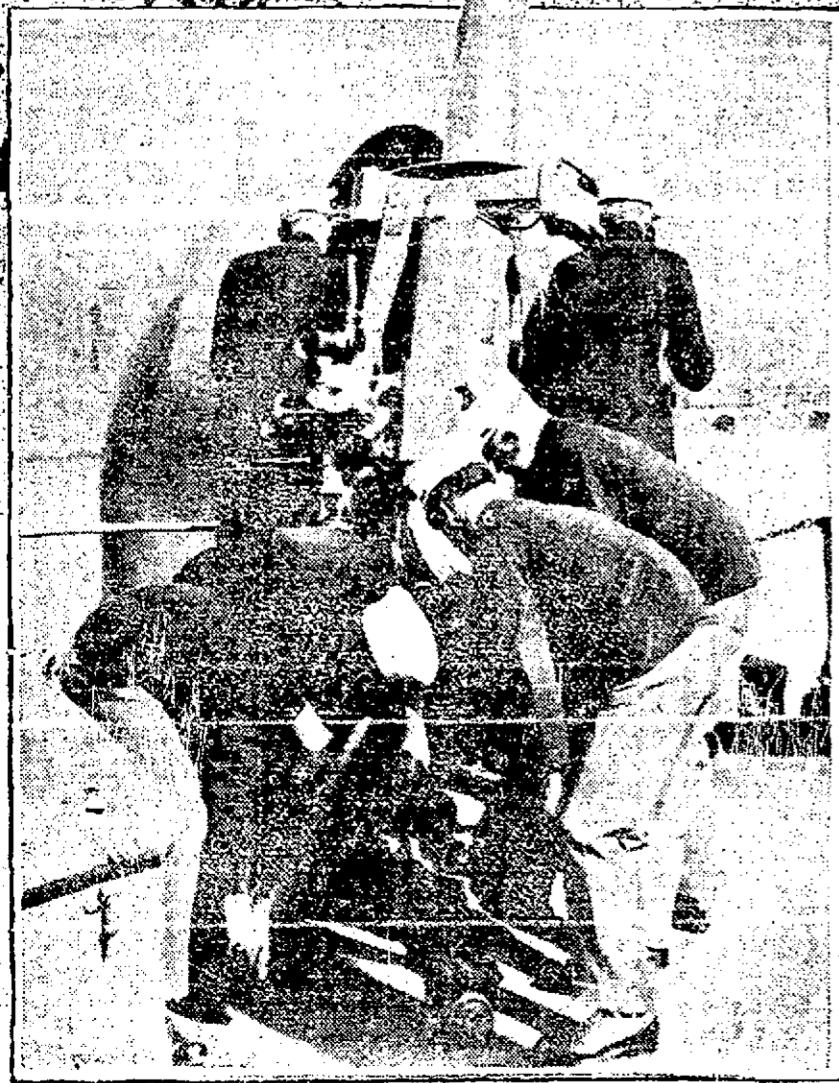
WHILE the magnitude of the revolution in war occasioned by the submarine cannot be minimized, the relation of the airplane to land battles has made a change in the whole business of war which history is certain to point out in positive terms. Although this was recognized soon after the war began, it has not happened until recent months that the world has realized the magnitude of the sky forces on both sides of the conflict. Veritable regiments of steel flyers have flocked over the firing lines. The meagre records of air fighting show that the drama on land is no match, in danger, in thrill, in appalling swiftness, in spectacular daring, for the battles of the air. The immense increase in the size of the air squadrons has added elements of awesomeness to the struggle which no Jules Verne ever could have fancied.

And now Uncle Sam, starting with the vast European picture before him, is busy building his own air army. Much is rightly expected of what he will accomplish, for not merely the mechanical and scientific resources of America, but its inventive resources seem to guarantee exceptional efficiency. America taught the world to fly, and the popularity of the air service offers additional likelihood that any air army which the United States may feel the wish to own will be fully and effectively manned. The number of masterful women flyers presents interesting possibilities in this connection. Meanwhile, too, the United States is busy

Anti-Aircraft Gun on U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

with anti-aircraft weapons. The new guns for air work, now being added to the battleships are among the most ingenious products of the war.

Miss Laura Euerite, Boarding Military Airplane.



The Curious Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

(Continued from Last Sunday)

He was back again in his place at the peep-hole within a quarter of an hour. He peered into the room. Mr. Cockerill was banging away at his machine. Mr. Fenwick was sitting a few yards off with folded arms.

Then he slipped from his place, knocked at the door, and entered the room with a determined box in his hand.

"You were inquiring about some documents," he said to Mr. Fenwick. "I think you will find them in here."

Mr. Cockerill, for once, was discomposed. He stared blankly at Bliss.

"You're a thief," said Mr. Cockerill, gazing at last. "You have been to my rooms—you have robbed me!"

Bliss set down the box by Mr. Fenwick's side.

"A thief, perhaps," he asserted, turning to his employer, "and you are a blackmailer."

There was a moment's breathless silence. Mr. Cockerill was very white.

"If you want to give me in charge," Bliss went on slowly, "you can. I told the hall porter as I came up that there might be a little trouble, and that if I rang the bell it would be for a policeman."

"I'll give the pair of you in charge!" Mr. Cockerill blustered, rising to his feet. "That box contains my personal securities."

"I don't like to have to speak so plainly," Bliss replied, "but I believe you are a liar. Anyway, you will have to see Mr. Fenwick to return them to you. There is just one more little matter..."

He held out his hand and pointed to the empty space in the window, and the empty space over the mantel piece.

Mr. Cockerill seemed, if possible, more agitated than ever.

"What have you done with the birds?" he cried quickly.

"They are out on the leads enjoying the sunshine," Bliss replied. "If you are going to take this matter reasonably, they will be back again in a few minutes; if you don't, I will wring their necks one by one and throw them out into the street."

Mr. Cockerill rose to his feet, reached for his silk hat, set it firmly upon his head, and took his gloves and umbrella from the corner.

"I will go through the box and destroy anything you think fit, but I have there that is personal property you can restore to me."

"Is that satisfactory to you, sir?" Bliss asked of Mr. Fenwick.

"My God, yes!" the latter replied.

Bliss handed him the despatch box and ushered the two men out of the room.

"You will look after the birds before you go!" Mr. Cockerill begged humbly.

"I will bring them in at once, sir," Bliss promised.

"And, afterward, you will come and see me," Mr. Fenwick invited, holding out a card. "Here is my address."

"Thank you, sir," Bliss answered.

The two men left the place.

Mr. Heath, in the office, swept out the offices, locked them behind him, and took the key round to the Acropolis Club. Then he strolled into the park and seated himself upon one of the benches.

He took out a calendar from his pocket and made a little calculation. He was once more out of a job, and there remained nine months two weeks and a day of his great adventure.

CHAPTER X.

The Boy Who Ran.

Mrs. Heath looked at the little array of coins set out upon her ledger's breakfast tray, and took them almost reluctantly into her fingers.

"That's right, isn't it, Mrs. Heath?" Bliss asked, with an attempt at cheerfulness.

"Nineteen and seven-pence, and little enough for all you've done for me."

She looked at him doubtfully.

"The amount's quite correct, sir," she said, "but if you'll pardon me, I'm making the remark what about yourself? That ain't less you've given your pocket for your dinner or such like."

Bliss jingled three pennies and two half-pennies in his trouser-pocket with great effect.

"A'nd at yer work than I expected," she admitted tolerantly. "You'll make the beast vain if you get combing 'about like that!"

Bliss desisted from his labors.

"Wot cher looking for now?" she asked.

"I was looking for a tap and a bit of soap," Bliss replied, "any place where I could get a wash."

"Wot cher want to wash in the middle of the day for?" she demanded suspiciously.

Bliss remained speechless. The question seemed unanswerable.

She drew a little way from the door.

"There's a tap in the back kitchen," she said, "but I can't get to it."

"Come on, I'll show you to it. Be careful you don't get yer boots muddy or a'nt get to the park and scat'd himself upon one of the benches."

He took out a calendar from his pocket and made a little calculation. He was once more out of a job, and there remained nine months two weeks and a day of his great adventure.

"I'm not quite sure," he answered dubiously. "They'd take one off on a lot of useless errands. I rather thought 'twould be a'nt good for my luck."

"Never thought of trying one of them labor bureaus, I suppose, eh?" Mrs. Heath inquired.

"Jolly good idea," Bliss replied, taking up his hat. "I'm sick of Smithson's anyway."

He went down the stairs whistling, though his footsteps droned a little as he turned into the street. It seemed to him that he had lived through an eternity of ugly, cheerless days. His environment depressed him continually.

Curiously enough, much of his nervousness had departed, but it had been in place, at times, to a gaudy weariness. The thought of that long chain of days to come seemed sombre as intolerable.

He presented himself at the nearest labor bureau and started away from it, a few minutes later, with an address upon a piece of paper and a ravelled apothecary in his pocket. The latter, however, became associated with a street brol in the way, and was delayed by the subsequent festivities.

Bliss, therefore, reached the small green-grocer's shop, and was interviewed by a bony, bent old female remnant of whom good looks were painfully affected by the decrepitude of her features.

She paused in her task of opening a sack of potatoes as Bliss entered, a little out of breath.

"Wot cher want?" she demanded.

"Are you Mrs. Mott?" Bliss asked eagerly. "I've come from the labor bureau about the job."

The woman stood upright and, with her arms akimbo, eyed him up and down.

"I'm Mrs. Mott, right enough," she admitted. "But I dunno as you'd say. You don't look as though you could lift a sack of feathers, much more a sack of potatoes."

"I can lift as much as most men of my size and weight," Bliss assured her.

On the return in the same of his

laborers, Bliss found Mrs. Mott enter-

ing a stream." He declared, "All at a time, too. My word! There's money about if only one could get

old of it."

Bliss wandered back to his stand.

Some vans were unloading round his trolley. One of the men who recog-

nized the pony spoke to him.

"You'll be from old man Mott's," he remarked. "What's the good of coming here at this hour?"

"Ain't too early," Bliss added.

"Aye, a full hour," the man replied.

"We ain't got the stuff off yet."

Bliss strolled away once more. He

filled his last purchase, a shilling pipe,

with the remnants of a pouch of tobacco,

and, lighting it, wandered

through the shadowy streets and mys-

terious alleys, a region which seemed

always full of strange possibilities.

With time on his hands and no

money for amusements, it was amaz-

ing how his powers of observation and

general sensitiveness had developed.

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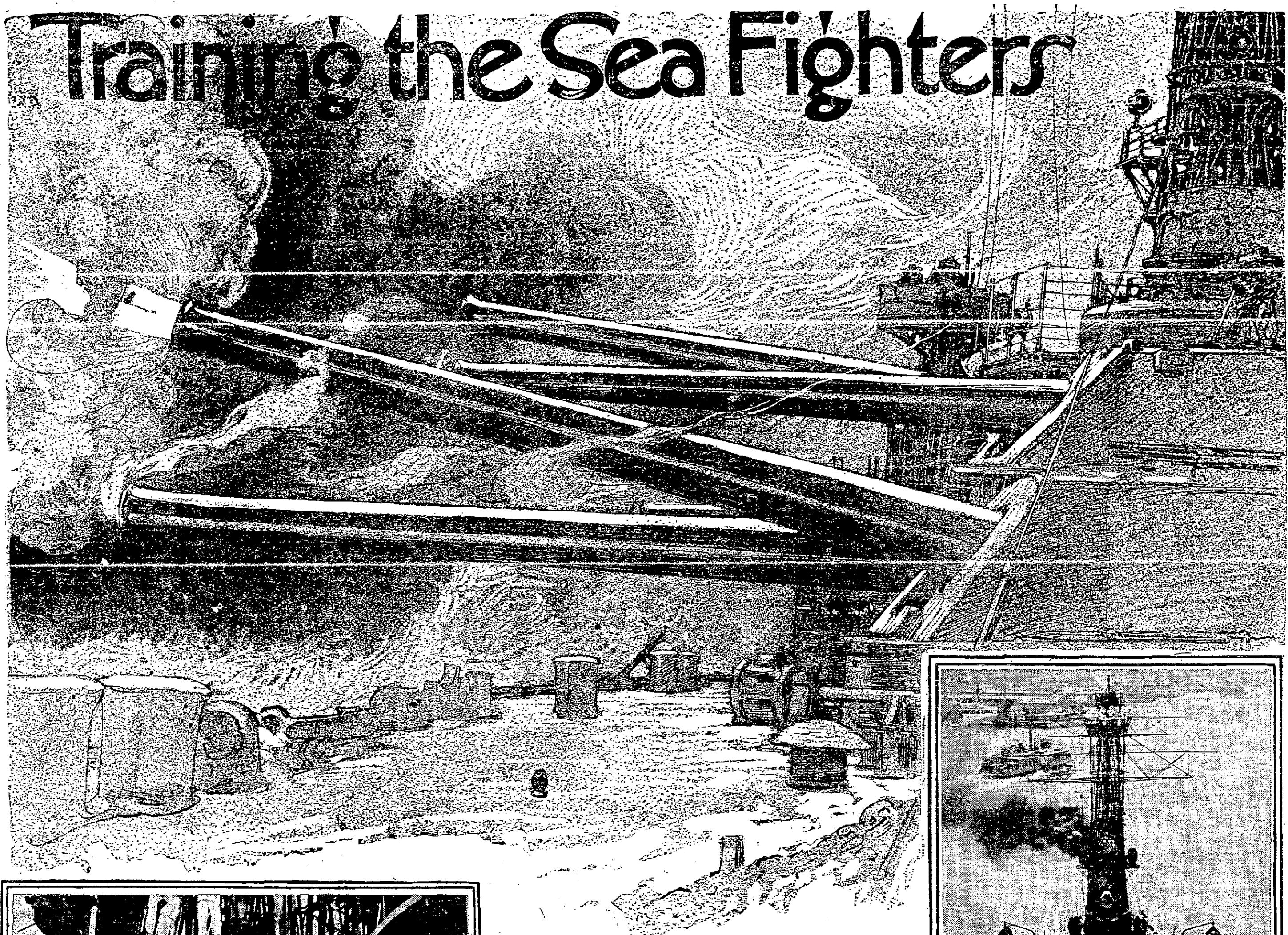
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How Uncle Sam is Manning His Great Battleships.

By RENE BACHE

FOR the right kind of young man, who has "pep" and a spirit of adventure, the navy offers a wonderfully attractive opportunity. It is so in peace times, but now, when this country has entered the biggest war in history, what a chance!

The navy is Uncle Sam's fighting line. A youngster who enlists as a soldier has a more or less distant prospect of getting into the game, but the naval recruit, after a brief period of training, will be in the war. He will have actual fighting to do.

To get right into the thick of it, in a few months' time, all he has to do is to apply at the nearest naval recruiting station. If he is physically all right he will be enlisted as an "apprentice seaman," and sent immediately, at government expense, to the nearest training station.

The navy maintains four great training stations for its recruits—at Newport, R. I., Norfolk, Va., North Chicago and San Francisco. At one of these the newly-enlisted man must undergo a course of instruction before he can be assigned to a battleship or other sea-going war vessel.

At the Training Station.

On arriving at the training station his instruction at once begins. He is assigned to a "company," commanded by a chief petty officer, and he remains a member of this company during the whole of his educational course.

His first lessons are in personal cleanliness and orderliness. He is taught how to care for his body, how to wash his clothes, how to mend his garments and sew buttons on them—in short, how to "look after himself" in every way.

He is sent to a dentist (paid by Uncle Sam), to make sure that his teeth are in good order. Then he is examined, to find out what he knows of common-school studies, and, according to the knowledge he possesses, he is assigned to classes corresponding to the grades in public schools. His studies are continued throughout the period of his training.

This, however, is merely incidental. The main business to which his time is devoted is that of learning to be a man-o'-warman—a sea-fighter. His work is varied and interest-

ing. It includes target-shooting with rifle and revolver, signalling, Swedish exercises in the gymnasium, practice in elementary seamanship, with lessons in knotting and splicing and in the handling of boats under oars and sails.

There is quite a bit of drilling to be done. Once a week there is singing school. But ample time is allowed for recreation. Moving picture exhibitions and other entertainments are frequently given.

Sport and Work.

At the training station each company has its own baseball, football, basketball and track teams, as well as boxers and swimmers. One afternoon each week is set aside for athletic events, the main features being inter-company contests. From time to time teams representing the station engage in games and contests with crack organizations of near-by towns and cities.

Recruits under training at Newport, North Chicago and San Francisco are quartered in barracks—large, airy, modern buildings. At Norfolk (the climate being milder) they are housed in bungalows arranged in "company streets"—a street, or narrow thoroughfare, assigned to each company. Each bungalow accommodates six men, who sleep in hammocks and keep their clothing sailor-fashion, in canvas bags suspended from iron jack-stays.

At each station there are great mess-halls into which the men march company by company at meal times. The board Uncle Sam supplies is first-rate, and it costs the recruit not a cent. There are reading rooms and a library, in which he has access to newspapers, the latest magazines and unlimited books.

Taught Many Trades.

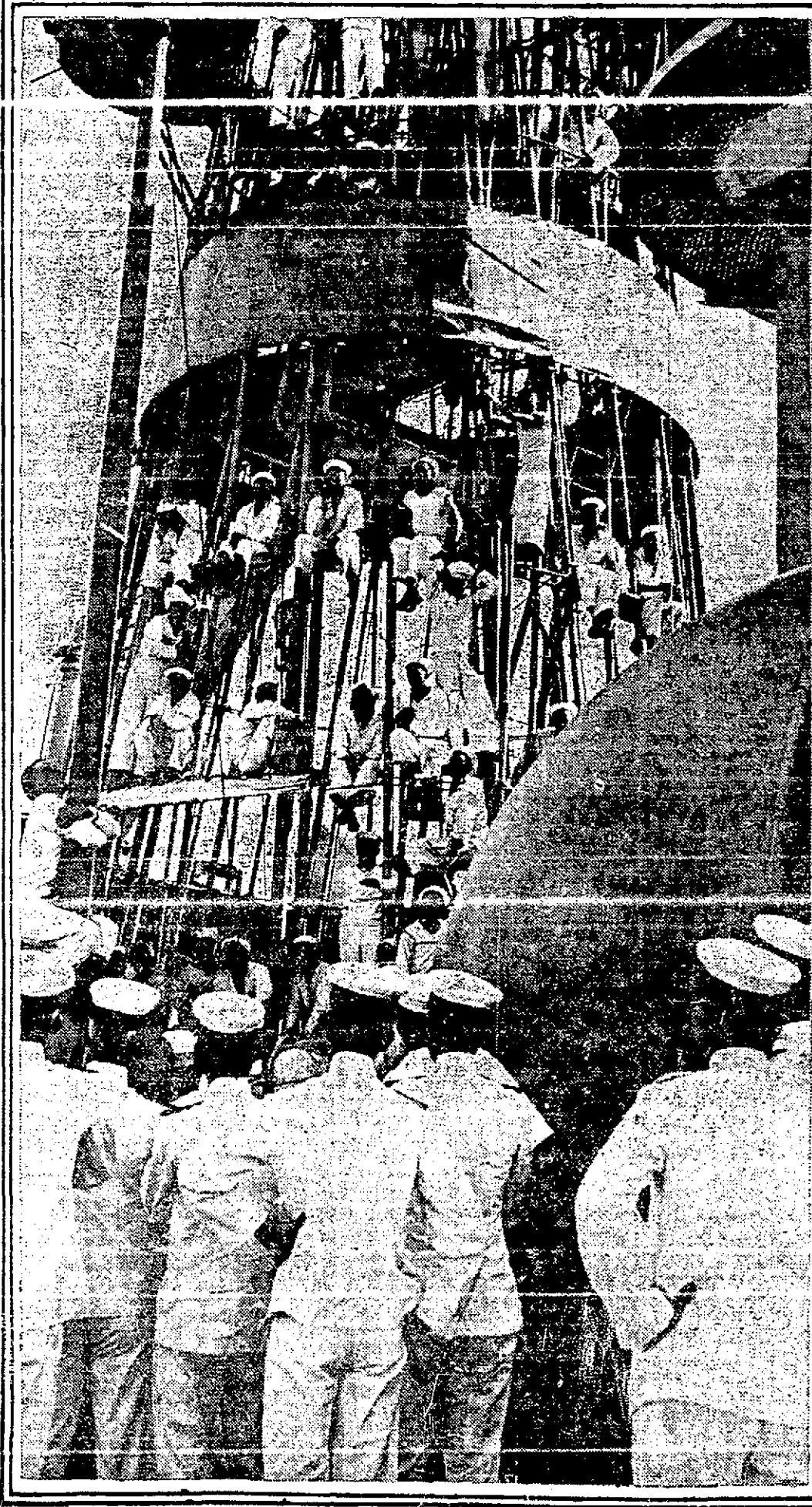
If the recruit shows an aptitude for signalling or wireless telegraphy, he is assigned to classes for advanced instruction in those branches. Should he exhibit a talent for music, he may be assigned to the musicians' school, to fit him for a navy band. In case he displays a knack for carpentering, shipfitting, or other craft, the fact is noted on his rating, and, after he has been a few months at sea, he may be sent to one of the navy's

trade schools for the development of his special gift.

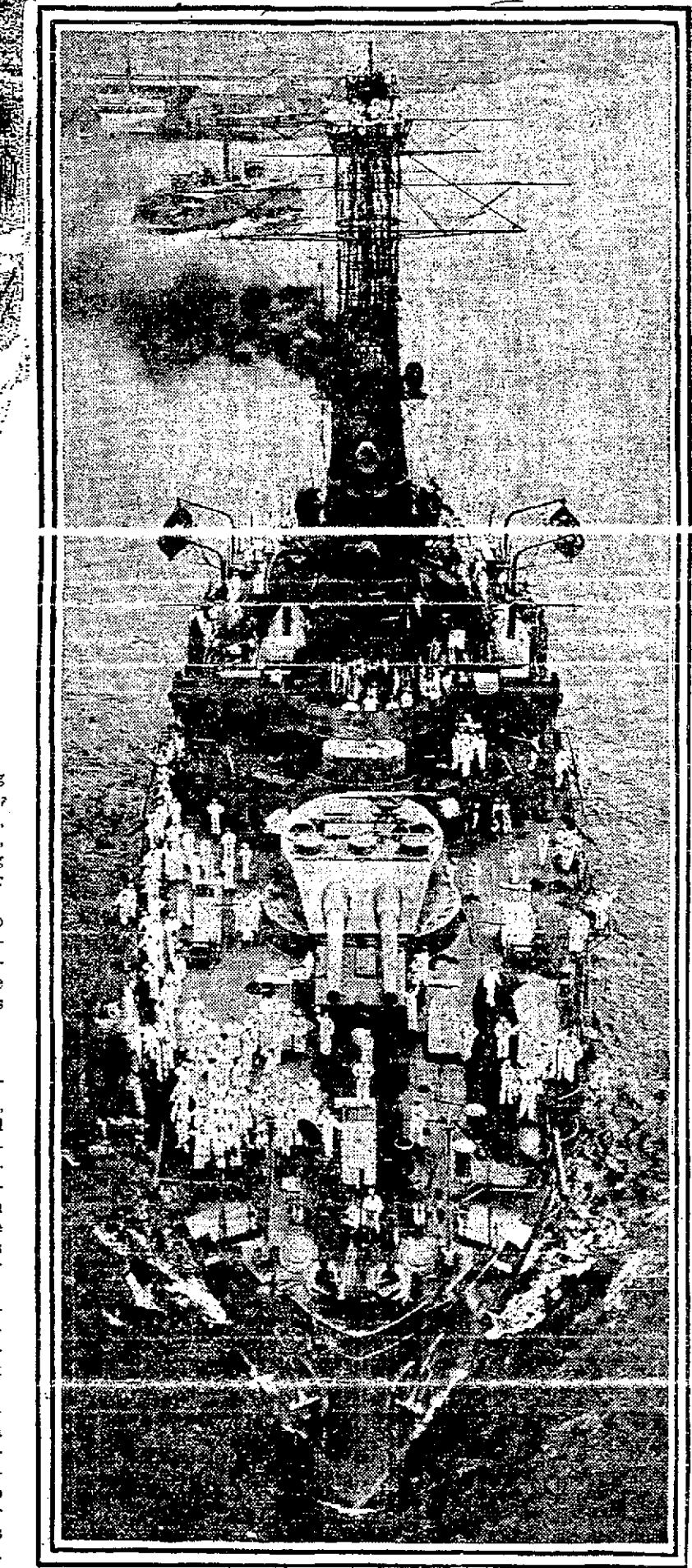
These naval schools teach electricity, blacksmithing and painting. They train machinists and copper-smiths, also stenographers, typewriters and book-keepers, cooks and bakers, nurses and pharmacists. They teach torpedo work, the management of gasoline engines and the art of flying. The navy is a great service in which to learn a trade.

While under training, as an apprentice seaman, the recruit gets, in addition to his board and lodgings, pay at the rate of \$17.50 a month. On graduation from the station, this is advanced to \$20.00. The recruit, on completing his course at the training station, and before he is required to go aboard a cruising warship as a full-fledged bluejacket, has leave to go home for a few days. On arriving, he is bound to be a surprise.

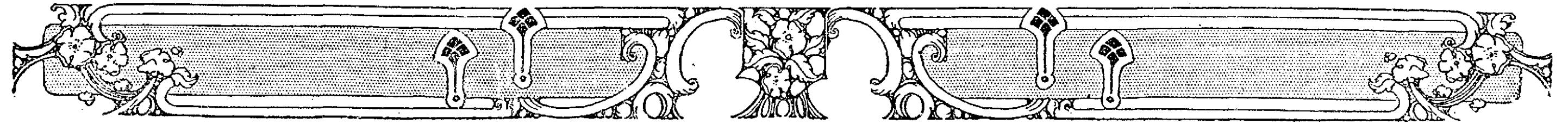
The training has done wonders for him. He is quite a different person from the young fellow received at the station a few months earlier—eager, alert, athletic, well-developed, keen to learn and ready to obey. The training station has done all it can for him and his future in the service rests with himself. It will offer plenty of opportunities to better himself, if he will take advantage of them.



Newspaper Feature Service, 1917.



Naval Rookies on the U. S. S. Maine Passing Under the Brooklyn Bridge.



CLIPPED WINGS

by RUPERT HUGHES.

(Continued From Yesterday)

Bret had attempted a concealment of his cross, but the truth leaped out of him. Eldon was politely solicitous.

"Oh, I am sorry! Very sorry! She's not seriously ill. I hope—"

"She's worse than ill. I'm worried to death!"

Eldon's alarm was genuine. "What a pity! Have you been to see a specialist? That seems to be the trouble."

"She's lying now. See—I think I made a mistake in taking her off the stage. I think she ought to be at work again."

Eldon was as astounded at hearing this as Bret was. Bret at hearing him say it. But Bret was in a panic of fear for Sheila's very life and he had to tell some one. Once he had betrayed himself so far, he was driven on.

"She won't admit it. She's trying to fight off the longing. But the battle is wearing her out. You see, we have no children. We have no quarrel with each other. We're happy—just as happy, together. She feels that she ought to be contented. She's not—she's not that she is. But—well, she isn't, that's all I've tried to say. But I believe that the only hope of saving her is to get her back where she belongs. Idleness is killing her."

Eldon hid in his heart any feeling that might have surged up of despised love. His thoughts were solemn and spoke with earnestness.

"I believe you are right. You must know. I can quite understand people with a good deal of tact who come back after telling on the stage. They think it's a kind of craze for excitement. It's better than that. The stage is still the only place where a woman's individuality is recognized and where she can be really herself."

"Sheila—Miss Kemble—pardon me—Mrs. Whinfeld has the theater in her blood, of course. Almost all the Kemble women have been actresses, and good ones. Your wife was a charming actress to act with. I thought each other for points. I feel very grateful to her, for she gave me my first encouragement. She and her son, Mrs. Whinfeld, taught me my first lessons. I grew very fond of them both and very grateful."

"There's a natural enmity between a leading woman and a leading man. They love each other as two rival prize-fighters do. The better boxer each of them is, the better the fight. Sheila—our wife always gave me a fight on the stage and after sometimes off the stage. She was a great actress—a born aristocrat of the theater."

Bret took a flight at the word "fight." It called him to passing-bell. He had made up his mind that Sheila should not be destroyed on his account. He had determined after the morning's reprieve that he would restore, his stolen sweetheart to her rightful owners as soon as he could. He would keep as close to her as might be. His business would permit him to make occasional journeys to Sheila. His mother would take care of the children and be enchanted with the privilege. Sometimes they could travel a little with Sheila.

His great-grandfather had crossed the plains in a prairie schooner with five children, and borne a sixth on the way. That was considered praiseworthy in all enthusiasm. Wherein was it any worse than in the care of his children with her?"

There was no hiding from slander in any case and he must endure the contempt of those who did not understand. The one innumerable thing was the ruin of his beloved's happiness, of her very life, even his."

He had sought out Vickery as an old friend who knew the theater world. But Vickery had failed him. He decided to go back to Sheila without definite news. All men he most hated to ask for help, but Eldon was the sole exception on the horizon. He threw off his pride and appealed to the man he had sought with.

"Mr. Eldon, you say you think my wife is a great artist. Will you help me to set her to work? I am afraid for her. Mr. Eldon, I am afraid that she is going to die. Will you help me?"

"Me! Will I help?" Eldon stammered. "What can I do? I'm not a manager, I have no company, no theater, hardly any influence."

Bret's courage went to pieces. He was a stranger in a strange land. "I don't know any manager—except Reben and his mate. I don't know anything at all about the stage. I only know that my wife wants her career and I'm going to get it for her if I have to build a theater myself. But that takes time. I thought perhaps you would know some better than that."

Eldon was stirred by Bret's resolution. He said, "There must be a way. I'll do anything I can—anything I can for the sake of the stage—and for the sake of an old colleague—and for the sake of a man's art as far as you Mr. Whinfeld."

And now their hands shot out to each other without compunction or restraint and wrestled, as it were, in a tug of peace.

CHAPTER LIV

It was thus that Eugene Vickery found him. His gape of astonishment ended in a fit of coughing as he came forward to express his amazement and his relief.

Bret seized his right hand. Eldon his left. Bret was horrified at the ghostly image of his friend. Already, it had a post-mortem look.

Vickery saw the shock in Bret's eyes. He dropped into a seat.

"Don't tell me how bad I look. I know it. But I don't care. I've finished my play. Incidentally my play has finished me. But what does that matter? I put into it all there was of me. That's what I'm here for. That's why there's nothing much left. But the gladdest I've done all I can. I'll tell you the possible. It's a great play—though I do say that shouldn't. Floyd, I've got it. He turned to Bret. "Poor Floyd here. He heard me read it a dozen times and he suggested a thousand changes. I was in the vein this morning. I worked all day yesterday, and all night till sunrise. Then I was up at seven. When you called me I was writing just like a madman. And when the lunch hour came I was going so fast I didn't dare stop then to telephone and apologize."

"Please don't say that. I'll see you have another with me. I'm famous."

He rained for a water and ordered a substantial meal and then returned to Bret.

"How's Sheila?"

"She's not well. What a shame! She ought to be at work and I wish to the Lord she were. I may as well tell you, Bret, that I took the liberty of imagining Sheila as the principal woman of my play. And now that it's finished, I can't think of any fool who'll fill the bill except your wife. There are thousands of actresses starting to death, but none of them suits my interests. None of them could play it like Sheila."

"Then for God's sake let her play it!" Bret moaned.

Vickery, astonished beyond surprise, mumbled, "What did you say?"

Bret repeated his prayer, explained the

situation to the incredulous Vickery, apologized for himself and his plight. Vickery's joy came slowly with belief. The red glow that spotted his cheeks spread all over his face like a creeping fire.

"When he understood, he murmured: 'Bret, you're a better man than I thought you were. Whether or not you've given Sheila's life, you're certainly certain she's saved mine.' A torment of coughing broke down his boast, and he amended, 'Artistically, I mean. You've saved my play, and that's all that counts. The one sorrow of mine was that when I finished it there was no one to give it life. But what if Sheila doesn't like it? What if she refuses it?'

"She's worse than ill. I'm worried to death!"

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STORY OF GENERAL JOFFRE

This is the second installment of "The Life of Marshal Joffre," which began in last Sunday's issue.

looked upon as a true indication of what he was to face in the future when his work would begin in earnest.

Barracks had to be erected. The material arrived from France, but it did not seem possible to disentangle it. Men and officers alike looked with despair upon the unloaded mass, raised their hands to heaven, uttered unspeakable words and then retired to curse the men responsible. Some advised a demand for another boatload of material; but others, grown wise through experience, declared that this would have only meant two months of delay instead of "no."

It was a desolate and discouraging state of affairs. But Colonel Joffre must be admitted that success was due not to the goddess of fortune, but to Joffre's refusal to trust her in the smallest degree.

Joffre refused to obey the government order. The refusal was not prompted by any anger at his superior's lack of appreciation; it was the result of his determination to remain true to duty.

For only one year Joffre was in supreme command there; but this year marked the complete subjugation of Soudan and its development into a prosperous colony.

It is not enough to invade an enemy's country. Complete victory means the conquest of conquered territory against all future attacks.

When an army becomes useless or impossible, an army must be able, no matter what the cost, to hold the conquered territory and die rather than retreat."

This memorable order of General Joffre issued to the French army in 1914 shows but the ripened belief based on experience of the man who succeeded in making Timbuctoo an impregnable fortress.

Timbuctoo fell. Timbuctoo was nominally in French hands; Timbuctoo must become a French possession in reality, and Joffre began the work of bringing this about.

The battles over, he devoted himself to fortifying the French positions in Timbuctoo proper, and at all strategic points in the neighborhood.

He constructed fortifications, built blockhouses, gradually extended his line of defenses into the surrounding country. The engineers supplanted the soldiers once more.

At the end of the year 1884, twenty years before the appointment to the supreme command of the French forces in the struggle that is to decide the future of Europe, Joffre was rewarded by being made an officer of the Legion of Honor. This mark of appreciation signified the end of his labors in the Soudan. The country was pacified, the natives learned to respect the French soldiers as enemies, as they learned not to fear them as friends.

How did Joffre succeed in achieving this wonderful result? The answer is by method, knowledge, energy and justice.

His work done, he received the order to return to France. This time he obeyed without a murmur. There was still much to be done; but the most important part of it, the foundation, so to say, laid on solid ground and erected in a way to insure it against crumbling down, was accomplished.

When he came back to Paris Joffre became accredited to the general staff.

Nothing shows better Joffre's adaptability than the fact that his efficiency was not marred in the least by his new appointment, so different from the form of activity he pursued in Africa.

HIS WORK IN MADAGASCAR.

There is a curious coincidence in the fact that Joffre, the conqueror of the Soudan, returned to France after the end of the Dreyfus trial, and that he was to be chosen for another distant expedition just at the time when the case was to assume a much greater importance than before.

Senator Scheurer-Kestner was about to demand the revision of the sentence of Dreyfus, when Lieutenant-Colonel Joffre was sent with the task of creating a fortified naval base at Diego-Suarez; Madagascar.

Madagascar, rich in minerals and in all sorts of raw material, had been in the past a source of unending trouble to France, who for centuries past had been bent upon establishing her sovereignty over the island on a firm foundation.

It was not until 1885 that the treaty placing the island under a French protectorate was signed; but the insurrection which broke out soon after left, after its suppression, Madagascar a simple French colony in 1896.

General Gallieni, whose role in saving Paris from German occupation in the present war will entitle him to a pedestal of glory in the French Hall of Fame, was appointed governor of Madagascar, and under his rule the island flourished and prospered until it became a jewel of a colony in the truest sense of the word.

More than ten years later it became the duty of Joffre to complete the work by constructing a fortified naval base at Diego-Suarez.

That Joffre should have been chosen for this task is not at all surprising. It must be known that his fitness of purpose and, though the truth be bitter, there were few, if any, other Joffres in the French army at the time.

What of his private life? As almost always, it was a sealed book save on his periodical visits to his native Rivesaltes.

He had some friends, but to be a friend of General Joffre means above everything else to keep this friendship with him, and that his subsequent return to France was to mark the beginning of an epoch which inevitably led towards the culminating point of the command of France's army in the greatest struggle known to man.

The fortified base at Diego-Suarez is still looked upon as a model of construction of its kind. This in itself would have been sufficient to cover Colonel Joffre with glory, but the achievement looms still greater when the difficulties under which the work had to proceed are known.

There is one quality in General Joffre that is noticed the more one associates with him. No one can say that he is a self-sufficient man. Some there are who apply to him the word "bear," but this is far from the truth. On Joffre has spent his life in the service of France and the issuing of orders with the injunction that they must be implicitly obeyed. General Joffre sets the example—his subordinates must necessarily follow his lead—in lending his personal endeavors to the carrying out of what his mind has conceived.

If the Soudan expedition possessed all the elements of a picturesque venture, the Madagascar appointment had the characteristics of a prosaic task, beset with many difficulties caused by nature and many others that were the work of men.

Joffre's advent into Diego-Suarez was of itself a discouraging character. He had land than he was plunged into the midst of a people who knew him not. He is a true example of the self-made man in a profes-



sion where there is small chance of arriving at greatness without the opportunity of war.

As he has never played at being a favorite, he has never had favorites of his own. Those who know and love him also know and love this trait of his; the abhors having anybody recommended to him. At once his brow becomes beclouded, his face grows hard.

"Haven't I won unaided my success?" he replied once in answer to a recommendation. "What have I needed but work, application and energy?"

Ability? It is a password with him. Energy? It receives a warm welcome from him. An exacting master, he has never withheld his approval of work well done, and his appreciation has taken the form of acts, though not of words—of these latter he is sparing in his extempore.

"Well, is your son a general already?" continued to ask in a good-natured manner Gilles Joffre's Rivesaltes neighbors; and the gray father smiled as he answered with pride.

"Not yet, but he is a colonel." And in the appellation "the colonel's father" he almost lost his own identity.

But one day, it was in 1901, Rivesaltes welcomed home Joffre, grown to be a real general. The father's dream, his ardent wish, his conception of final happiness came true—he was the father of a general.

"By his simplicity, by his modesty, he recalls to mind the great chieftains of Rome, at a time when the republic was at the apogee of virile splendor," was a recent estimate of General Joffre, and the estimate is more than true.

A task of stupefying proportions was assigned to the general. He was to prepare for war, he was to mold an army, he was to find ways and means for a successful fight against the Prussian military machine, he was to be responsible for defeat, he alone was to bear the brunt of failure.

Unflinchingly he accepted the duty and sternly set himself to the task of fulfilling his mission.

General Joffre did, what he accomplished, was shown in the first days of the mobilization, but his greatest achievement was his clear view of the future, his ability to discern the character the coming war was to assume.

One year after becoming the first war lord of France, were such a term known in his country, General Joffre pronounced, in an interview, these historic words:

"It will not be the commanding general who will gain the battles of the future. It will be the colonels and even the simple captains. The fighting front will extend to 400 or 500 miles, and the commandants, the will of one man cannot be made felt everywhere, for there is but little portability for new combinations and ruses. The general will nearly come to an end the moment he will have gathered at a desired point in the line of battle all the forces that are needed; the role of the colonels and of the captains will begin with the first shots fired. They will be who will decide the result of the struggle. The troops that will win will be those that will hold out the longest, that will prove superior in endurance, in energy, and in faith in the final victory."

Practically though they sound these words were more than prophecy, they were the positive statement of positive facts, gathered through study and work of indisputable conclusiveness at through experience supplemented by science.

"Nothing is improvised when at war," he clared on another occasion, and this can be taken as the key of all his activity during the period he has been in supreme command of the French army.

At one time he commanded the military district of Lille; in 1899 he was at the head of the second army corps stationed at Paris. He had thus a good opportunity of studying that part of France which is now so important a field in the vital struggle of the time.

In 1910 he was made chief inspector of military schools and was at the same time called to the high war council (Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre), as the French general staff's ruling body is designated.

He was but 55 years old. His rapid strides in the last part of his career not only fully made up the loss of time in its early stages, but carried him forward on a veritable tidal wave of promotion.

Officers have never brought rest with them to Joffre. Every step in his advancement meant greater activity to him, but this step seemed to rejuvenate him; he found new strength at every sound of drum's call.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

When in 1911 it was decided to abolish the dual power in the army and to concentrate the duties of the chief to the general staff, who was charged with war preparations, and those of the vice-president of the war council who was to conduct the military service to three years.

The mystery that surrounds his private life has never been the result of the need of hiding a skeleton. Joffre is and ever has been a self-sufficient man. Some there are who apply to him the word "bear," but this is far from the truth. On Joffre has spent his life in the service of France and the issuing of orders with the injunction that they must be implicitly obeyed. General Joffre sets the example—his subordinates must necessarily follow his lead—in lending his personal endeavors to the carrying out of what his mind has conceived.

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passionate anger, and who is thus free from self-reproach.

Many are the visits to his headquarters by eager and enthusiastic admirers. Letters of encomiums were written about him and his achievements. As yet no one has succeeded in obtaining an interview from him—for he hates to make himself the center of public attention and his abhors publicity.

He spoke and he will speak in that serious voice of his in that slow manner, his words seemingly carefully weighed before being pronounced, every phrase simple, clear and void of any attempt at oratory.

When he came to speak he spoke with the cool reasoning of an instructor, and he won the day; for the bill became law.

It would really seem as if some of these stolid qualities of General Joffre have passed into the souls of the soldiers he commands, for the "furia Francesa," as the Italians styled the bravado of the French troops of former days, has developed into a heroism that lacks the picturesqueness, but does not recognize obstacles nor permit anything to obscure the path to victory.

It is the primordial virtue of a general commanding an army is his character," was Napoleon's dictum.

General Joffre is a man of character and this force of his has been felt throughout the ranks of the French army, until every soldier in the trenches, every trooper in the field, owns as part and parcel of his moral equipment some of this precious gift.

He is the idol of the army, and he has become such in spite of his being one of the strictest disciplinarians ever known.

"It is not because he spoils us that we call him 'our Joffre,'" said a soldier who has fought with him from the first moment of the war. "It is because he belongs to us, because he is always near us, because he is what we want him to be, because after having read an order of his, no matter how great a restriction it may bring, one is bound to exclaim 'By Jove! he is right after all!'"

If one were to make a minute search for the dominant trait of his character, the discovery would probably be made that it consists in the perfect mental equilibrium he possesses. Born a Catholic, a Republican of firm persuasion, a Free Mason of wide repute, creeds and opinions have never succeeded in making him give or receive favors. Many are the heads that fell into the official basket under the blow of Joffre's ax, whose possessors ardently shared his political beliefs, and the claims of friendship have never yet been placed by him before what he conceived to be the interests of his country.

Nothing is more foreign to his character than presumption. He is eager for opinion, he listens to advice, and no decision of his is irrevocable. He believes in the ancient adage: "Errare humanum est," and he leaves to the Germans the doubtful right of claiming the qualities of supermen.

He does not lack faith in himself, but neither does he suffer from overconfidence. All his life has been spent in learning, and he is still waging and eager to learn.

"A well-balanced mind, a well-balanced soul is the verdict pronounced upon Joffre by one of France's most eminent scholars.

There is out one characteristic which is perhaps excessively evident. It is his tactfulness; but even this is due partly to his capacity of immense concentration upon his work and partly to his innate modesty, and this modesty is also probably the explanation and the cause of his apparent coldness, so little in accord with the spirit of his native province.

But the poverty of spoken words does not denote the absence of thought, any more than his equilibrium results from an insufficiency or ardor in a conflict.

General Joffre's greatest military gift the French nation could offer to one of its sons was in the possession of Joffre; but not by any exterior sign did he show that he had grown to be any different from the Joffre of other days.

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he does not spend some time in his magnificent library, for he is a true lover of books and a never-tiring seeker after knowledge.

Every morning at 6 o'clock he can be seen riding a horse in the Bois de Boulogne. Sometimes he is alone; sometimes his little daughters accompany him. Seldom have Parisians recognized him in the past, and he has never sought their recognition.

General Joffre's simple life in the quiet of his home is for the glamour of society has never attracted him and the plenitude of the masses stir no emotion within him.

The Big Job of Making the Giant Guns

Amazing Size and Power

of the New

Monsters

of Steel,

and How They Are Made to Meet the

Severe
Requirements
of Modern
Fighting in
Long Range
Attack and
Defense.

THIS is a war of explosions—explosions from bombs hurled by hand at the enemy to explosions of shells weighing 2000 pounds thrown 20 miles by giant guns of 17-inch calibre and weighing over 100 tons. It is a war of machinery, with the limits of the danger zones limited only by the range of the greatest guns. In fact, the art of war today is "a-r-tillery," a statement which appears literally to be true.

The United States army and navy are now being rapidly equipped with guns of various types, most of them American inventions, among which are machine guns, horse artillery guns, field artillery guns and howitzers, heavy siege guns, anti-aircraft guns, however, are built at the Washington Navy Yard. Some are constructed at the army gun factory at Watervliet and still others at privately owned steel plants. While the naval gun plant at Washington manufactures and finishes the rifles turned

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out there, it is dependent upon pri-

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rough forgings required.

The time required to complete a gun

of 12-inch or 14-inch calibre ranges

from eight to nine months. These rifles

are the output of mechanics of the

highest skill, and weigh anywhere

from 50 to 80 tons, independent of

their mounts. They are fashioned

with such precision that they must

agree in some of their dimensions

within 1/1000 of an inch with the

the wonderfully smooth steel surface.

Many weeks are often required to

bore one of these big guns.

The powder chamber is next

formed at the rear, and after that fol-

lows the delicate task of cutting and

rifling the grooves. Almost super-

human accuracy is required in this

operation, for the gun is machined to

.0005 of an inch by a tool that is a

mechanical marvel.

The efficiency of the modern rifle

depends upon the speed with which

Twelve-
Inch
Gun in
Action.
The Photo-
graph
Shows the
Thousand-
Pound
Projectile
Passing
Through
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formed at the rear, and after that fol-

lows the delicate task of cutting and

rifling the grooves. Almost super-

human accuracy is required in this

operation, for the gun is machined to

.0005 of an inch by a tool that is a

mechanical marvel.

The efficiency of the modern rifle

depends upon the speed with which

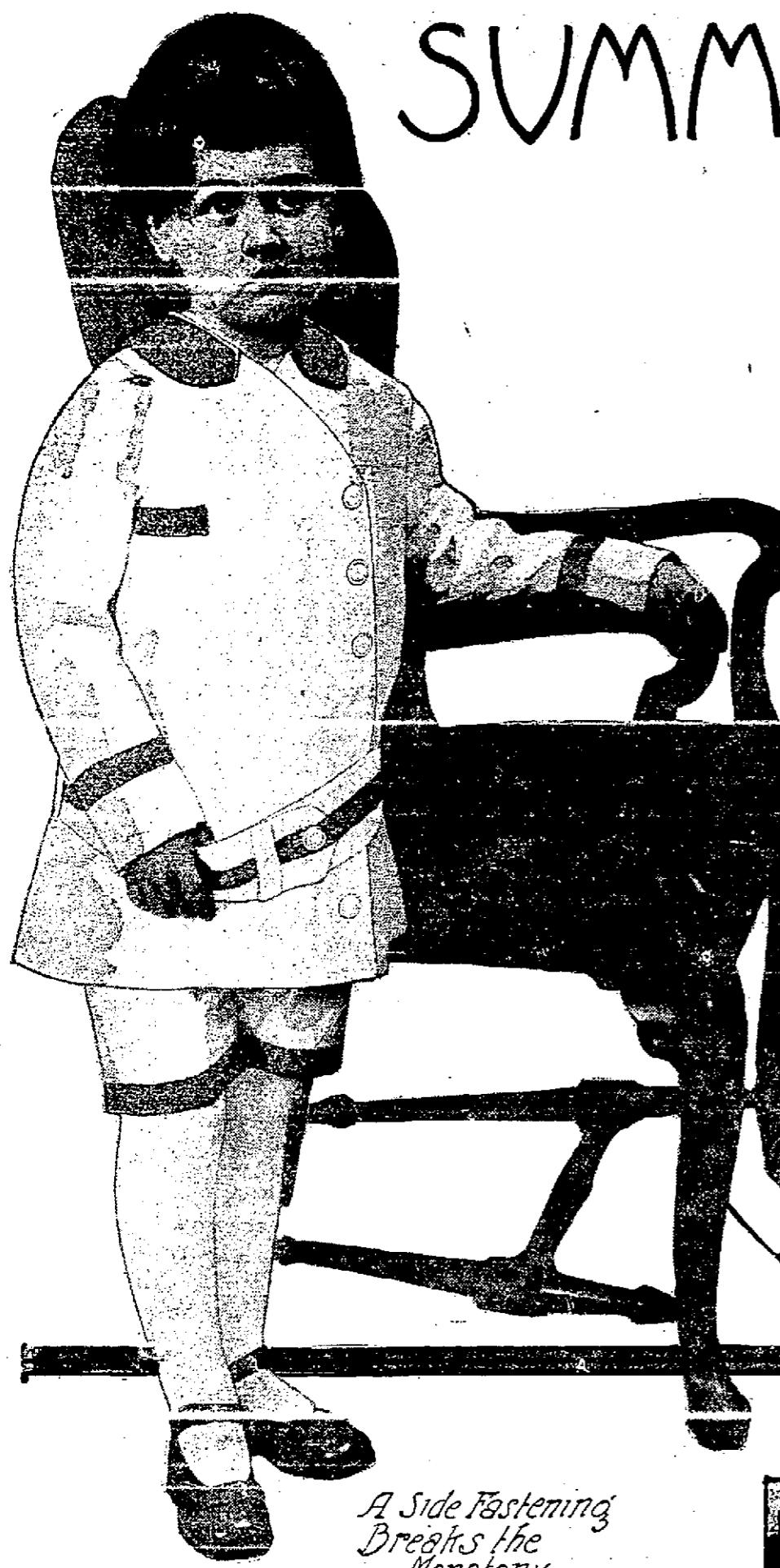
A 10½-Inch Harveyized Plate After Tests with an 8-Inch Gun.

sizes specified. This, of necessity, and it can be loaded, fired and reloaded, is an unavoidable brake upon speed and the breech mechanism is the chief feature that makes this possible.

These big guns are constructed on what is technically termed the "built up" principle, that is, they consist of a series of steel tubes shrunk on successively. When the final hoop or partial jacket has been shrunk upon the gun this cumbersome mass is then exactly centred in the lathe, preparatory to finishing the inner tube.

The workmen in charge of this operation watch every tiny curl of the cut metal to prevent any particle of it from jamming between the boring bits and scratching or marring of eight months and even longer.

WHAT LITTLE BOYS WILL WEAR THIS SUMMER



*A Side Fastening
Breaks the
Monotony*



*Unusual Pocket
and Belt
Arrangement*



*How Smocking can be Used On the
Boys Suit*

Pleasing Way to Unite Blouse and Trousers



EVERY mother's son wants to be a man, and he objects strenuously to any attempt a woman makes to dress him in any style that savors of femininity. Experience or observation will show that this is true of the youngest lad, and therefore a mother has to be very careful in her selection of styles for her young hopeful. Sometimes it is a problem to find the right style or to get variety, but this summer offers much help along this line, as can be noted in the models shown.

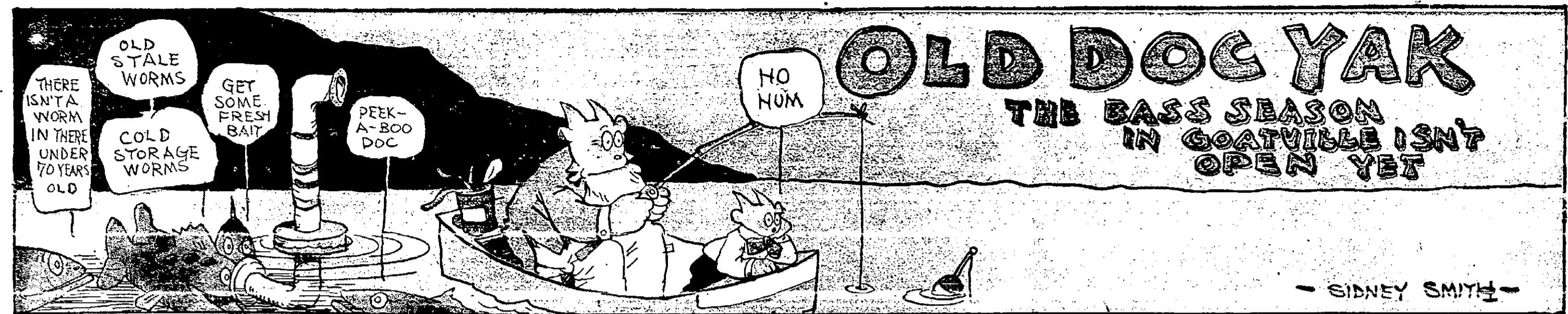
A very simple suit is the green-and-white one consisting of a white percale blouse and green chambray trousers. There is just the amount of smocking introduced on the blouse to give it decoration without making it too feminine in appearance. The wide belt of percale is a noteworthy feature.

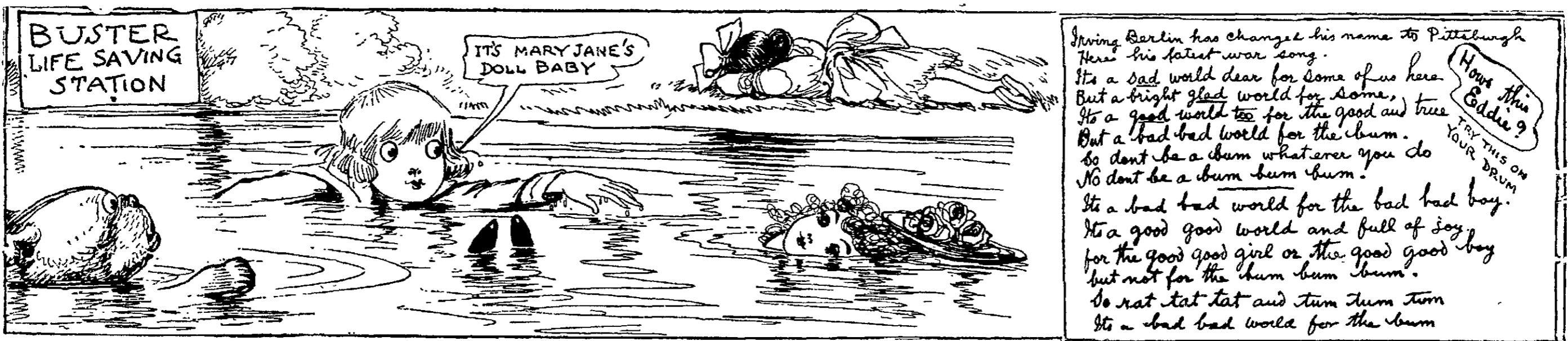
Will piping ever lose its popularity? It seems not, and it is just as suitable for boys' clothes as for the clothes of grown-ups. Proof of this statement is to be found in the buff linen suit piped with brown linen. The manner in which the yoke extends in pointed tabs down the front makes for individuality. The pleated blouse is a pleasing contrast to the first model described, which is a strictly shirtwaist fashion.

The extended yoke idea is again introduced on the blue-and-white model, and is successful in uniting the two pieces forming the suit. The blue portion is of linen, while lawn forms the main part of the blouse and the bands at the top of the pockets.

The woman who claims that little boys cannot be dressed as attractively as little girls should glance at the pink-and-white suit with its unusual pocket and belt arrangement. The little revers and the outstanding collar are details that add to the attractiveness of the model. Attention is drawn to the hat which the little fellow wears. Could anything be more suitable for the little man's head and for sunny days? The mushroom shape is always a safe selection when one is in doubt. Just by way of a change, the one side can be turned up when the wearer or the mother so desires.

Another type of jacket suit is that of white linen. The side fastening not only breaks the monotony but it balances the important pocket, which is made conspicuous by a band of blue linen. Blue linen is also used for the collar and for the bands on the cuffs, belt and bottom of the pants.





WHEN A HERO IS NOT A HERO.



Alameda County

100 Women's Clubs

Women Are Finding Themselves and Their Places in War's Work

Edna B. Kinard.

ISS GAIL LAUGHLIN, the other day. She was commenting upon the part which England permitted her women in the first year of the present war. The old farmer who had spent the day in town, marketing and doing the week's business, started on his homeward way conscious that something had been forgotten. He worried through all the summer's dusk. When he drove into the lane and stopped before the restful old farmhouse the youngsters came flocking out, consternation in their faces. "Where's mother?" they chorused.

Uncle Sam, in the entrance of the United States of America into the world war, has not forgotten "mother." Every woman, every girl, of every gift and every station has her clearly defined and accepted place. Three women only have been numbered with the California Council of Defense, but the entire body is devoting its effort and study toward that active part which women must play. Here at home the war is essentially a woman's war. Not until September will the consciousness of this begin to pervade the nation, but in just that way in which she does her part will the result of the battles of men and munitions be determined.

The first hysterics of the situation is already being dissipated. Women are finding themselves and their place. The organization has been swift, sure and efficient. The lines are sharply drawn. Patriotism in the spending of money, in the making of the family budget conform so that none may suffer unjustly, in the adjustment of society, in the relief and labor problems, in rural districts and in city, is evidenced. Masses of women are giving days to the American Red Cross. Those who are capable of bearing a share in the professions are mobilizing. Many phases of human life are being studied and a variety of practical subjects being thoroughly mastered. The thing which was scorned is become the important one and the wider the knowledge the more efficient the individual.

This is what the Secretary of Agriculture has to say to the women of the United States:

"Every woman can render important service to the nation in its present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household."

"Every ounce of food the housewife saves from being wasted in her home—all foods which she or her children produce in the garden and can or preserve—every garment which care and skilled repair make it unnecessary to replace—all lessen that household's draft on the already insufficient world supplies. She must learn to use such foods as vegetables, beans, peas and milk products as partial substitutes for meat. She must make it her business to see that nothing nutritious is thrown away or allowed to be wasted."

"Waste in any individual household may seem to be insignificant, but if only a single ounce of edible food, on the average, is allowed to spoil or be thrown away in each of our 20,000,000 homes, over 1,300,000 pounds of material would be wasted each day. It takes the fruit of many acres and the work of many people to raise, prepare and distribute 464,000,000 pounds of food a year. Every ounce of food thrown away, therefore, tends also to waste the labor of an army of busy citizens."

"Clothing is largely an agricultural product and represents the result of labor on the sheep ranges, in cotton fields, and in mills and factories. Whenever a useful garment is needlessly discarded material needed to keep someone warm or dry may be consumed merely to gratify a passing fancy. Women would do well to look upon clothing at this time more particularly from the utilitarian point of view."

"Leather, too, is scarce and the proper shoeing of armies calls for great supplies of this material. There are only so many pairs of shoes in each hide, and there is a shortage of animal for leather as well as for meat. Anything that can be done to encourage adults or children to take care of their shoes and make them last longer means that so much more leather is made available for other purposes."

"Employed women, especially those engaged in the manufacture of food or clothing, also directly serve their country and should put into their tasks the enthusiasm and energy the importance of their product warrants."

"While all honor is due to the women who leave their homes to nurse and care for those wounded in battle, no woman should feel that, because she does not wear a nurse's uniform, she is absolved from patriotic service."

The women's clubs have closed their doors formally. It is the custom for the end of May to bring the end of the club year. And yet not a woman's organization has really ceased its activity this year. In them all have been organized Red Cross Circles which the entire bodies to the last member have joined. It will indeed be a different sort of interest which will hold them together, but through

Khaki Will Be Seen at Yosemite and Yellowstone



Dressed for casting (left) and the "Yosemite" park suit on the right.

Utility First, Beauty Next, Is Keynote of Costume Plans for the Summer Girl

Utility comes first and beauty afterward with the sporting girl of 1917. Yet the new costumes here shown are not altogether lacking in beauty, and at least have the virtue of neatness as well as utility.

The "Yosemite Park" suit, shown at the right, is one of the very latest models for the girl who spends much of her time outdoors and in town.

It consists of a shell skirt of tan gaberdine or khaki with which breeches or knickerbockers can be worn, with military coat of same material and felt sombrero.

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The "Yosemite Park" suit, shown at the right, is one of

SOCIETY—CLUBS—LODGES
THE KNAVE—FILMS



MRS. HORACE PILLSBURY of San Francisco (left) was a patroness for the vaudeville given in Berkeley last Monday evening for the benefit of the French wounded and the fatherless children of France. MRS. WICKHAM HAVENS (standing) and MISS SALLY HAVENS, who is seen in a large hat, were decorative figures yesterday at the big Fete Feministe which took society en masse to "Wildwood," the Frank C. Havens place in Piedmont yesterday afternoon and evening. MISS MARGARET CARTHWAITE was one of the scores of girls of the younger set who assisted at the huge benefit.

By SUZETTE

THE Fete Feministe has come and gone!

The fair lights that twinkled between the palms and palmettos, and gleamed from the gnarled oaks in the glens are dimmed, but the glow of that June day in the Piedmont hills will linger, typifying California, the Land of the Out-of-Doors.

And the proprietor of the great Fete, Mrs. Frank C. Havens, has won the plaudits of her fellows.

"Wildwood," the Havens' home, has for many years been a sort of mystic shrine for the lovers of beauty in nature, and for the art that goes before nature.

And "Wildwood" was never lovelier than in her holiday dress of emerald and white, planned in the fertile brain of Kem Weber and his band of fairy-tale workers.

Even the garage, where the nickel dance was in full flight, was as the hand of Arden.

Everywhere were booths—booths that were quite innocent of commercialism, where groups of professional women were gathered about through the day and the moonlit night, physicians, painters, musicians, poets, writers, newspaper folk, lawyers, architects, college presidents, astronomers, instructors, clubwomen of every hue of thought and endeavor, social workers, reformers, the reformed, and the unreformed—hundreds of them.

Then there were the booths where things were sold for the benefit of some special cause, or philanthropic, dozens of them.

The gate receipts were garnered into the strongbox of the California Civic League, whose special business is the civic education of women. Of this body, Mrs. R. O. Moody is president and Mrs. Frank C. Havens chairman of the finance committee.

Sub rosa, I believe it was Mrs. Ha-

vens' secret longing to act like a financier that impelled her to put over this big thing.

The Ladies' Relief Home, where aged women and little children are sheltered and loved and tended, will have many nimble mites in its coffers when the change is counted. For

from the hilarious '49 camp—Mrs. Lucie May Hayes and Mrs. William Griffith Henshaw in charge—and from the candy booth, where Mrs. Victor H. Metcalf was the guiding spirit, funds are due.

The philanthropic booth with Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst and Miss Edith Bridges in charge, was a busy scene, hundreds calling to pay their compliments to the Godmother of the University of California.

And Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn danced on the oval lawn, under the emerald and silver lights that gleamed from the top of the Bengalese tower beckoning to the city over the bay to come and play.

And from out the '49 camp came the coloratura notes of Miss Stella Margaret Jellicoe, with the silver notes of the flute, and the dear ballads of Mrs. Laura Zerbe-Chase. And the songs of the Allies rang out on the summer air, and the crowd responded with cheers. Spanish songs of the days before the Gringo came were sung by the Misses Ferrar, and they were good to hear. Down below, the aforesaid unformed played roulette and poker, under the cheerful assurance of Mrs. Havens that Chief Becker promised to be busy elsewhere.

One of the booths that proved of interest to hundreds was that attended by Professor Grinnell of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, U. C., where the skins of wild animals of remote parts of the world were shown, many taken by Miss Anne Alexander of the humane side of our belligerency, was represented by Mrs. Wallace Alexander and assistants.

At this time, even for one short day, War, stark and relentless, could not be—and was not—forgotten.

And another was the radium booth, where Mrs. A. V. Van of the Hotel Oak-

land had on display a larger piece of the precious mineral—so 'tis said—than was on exhibition at the exposition.

The soft breezes of the afternoon carried over the lawns the lilting music of the Neapolitan Club, whose mandolins and guitars were guided over tender passages by the Misses Sherwood from San Francisco. Their places were taken when night fell by the ukulele quartet of the Y. W. C. A.

The California Civic League, the hostess organization, held forth under the big trees near the gate where the inflowing guests were greeted. Among

those who received were Mrs. R. O. Moody, president; Dr. Mary Mentzer and Miss Julia George of San Francisco, the Mesdames Charles Leonard Smith, John Vallance, W. F. Clark, Frank C. Havens, Walter Brown, Alfred Raas, Thomas H. Reed, and the Misses Muriel Ransome, Frances Vail, and others.

Quite one of the most picturesque features of the gay day was the scientific dairy, illustrated by Mrs. Harry Maxwell of San Francisco—Mrs. Havens' sister, by the way—who had on parade one of her prize heifers, all ribbons and bells, and a very superior.

Assisting Mrs. Maxwell were the following maidens and matrons, many of them festively decked out as dairy maids. The Mesdames Charles Holbrook, Louise Gage, Edward de Witt Taylor, Glenn Parrott, Camille Alexander, and the Misses Ida Henshaw, Elizabeth Moore, Ruth Kiel, Pauline Kiel, Thelma De Paul, Marion Anderson, Ennec Roeth, Bess London, Betty Dow, Mary Strother, Alice Metcalf, Pretta Warner, Elsie Bishop, Joan London.

The Red Cross, epitomizing the humane side of our belligerency, was represented by Mrs. Wallace Alexander and assistants.

At this time, even for one short day, War, stark and relentless, could not be—and was not—forgotten.

For at one of the big palms on the



HABENICHT PHOTO



Fete Feministe
Sets Pace For
Annual
Play-Day

as many as their pin-money will permit.

One—say the one for the now baby—can be bought for \$50, and it will bear interest at 3½ per cent until he grows up. It will make a nice little nest-egg for him. And if he should want to sell it before his long-pants period, he can do so, at any bank, on presentation.

Now, those clever Chicago women have organized themselves into a committee—the Liberty Loan Committee—and they have announced to the world that they are going to do things.

This is what Mrs. Annette Funk, vice-chairman of the committee, says:

"We expect to have enlisted 400,000 women for service in selling the Liberty Bonds before the bonds are actually placed on sale on June 15, and we feel confident that we shall sell a billion dollars' worth within a year. I have received promises of purchases totaling more than \$5,000,000."

What are the east bay women going to do about it?

ANNIVERSARY

Quietly celebrating the fifth anniversary of the wedding of the Hiram Johnsons, Jr., the family ramifications gathered this week at "The Pines," the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bowles in Piedmont.

The fact of the family's being in mourning prevailed against a formal celebration of the "wooden" wedding—always an occasion for much hilarity.

The Johnsons are the possessors of one of the most interesting homes on Russian Hill, the drawing room of which commands a sweeping view of the bay from the Golden Gate to the Berkeley hills.

Just over the hill, across Taylor street, is the picturesque home of Senator Johnson, whose house perches atop a steep bluff from Mason street, a Jacob's Ladder kind of stairs winding up the rocky steep.

From the rear garden, the Johnsons, Jr., may wiggling the Johnsons, Sr.

WARTIME WEDDING

It is coming to be with us as in the East—war-time betrothals and weddings keep society in a chronic state of surprise.

Yesterday Miss Ruth Welsh, the very pretty daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Crawford Welsh, became the bride of Robert L. Coleman, Jr., the Rev. Frederick Clappett performing the ceremony.

The service was read in the Jackson street home, witnessed only by members of both families. And there were no attendants.

And so it was that a group of eight

marriage determination was made on Wednesday at a luncheon given at the Francisca Club by Miss Flora Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. A. Miller, probably a deb of next season.

And the news, most calmly imparted, was a thrilling tid-bit; were the Misses Julia Van Fleet, Marie Louise Baldwin, Amy Requa, Jean Wheeler, Elena Eyre, Alice Keeler, Amy Long, Kate Crocker, Elizabeth Adams and Emilie Tubbs.

FOR BOSTON

Miss Winona Clark, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Clark of Claremont, will leave for Boston the latter part of the month, when, on arriving, she will become the bride of Lloyd Thayer.

On Thursday, Miss Dorothy Davis was hostess at a luncheon at her home in Claremont in honor of the bride-elect.

And on the afternoon of June 6, Miss Norma Osborn will entertain at tea in the Osborn home in Berkeley.

FOR BRIDE-TO-BE

In compliment to Mrs. Dolly MacGavin, the fiancee of Alan Cline, Mrs. Gordon Bromfield was hostess at a luncheon on Monday at the Women's Athletic Club.

On Tuesday, Mrs. MacGavin was again an honor guest, Mrs. Clement Gray entertaining at her home in Arguello boulevard.

The wedding of Mrs. MacGavin and Mr. Cline is set for July 10, to take place at the home of the bride in Broderick street.

SMILIE-BROWN

One of the interesting weddings dead ahead is the ceremony that will make Miss Elizabeth Smilie the bride of Charles Claude Brown.

The ceremony will be read by the Rev. Frank Sisley of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Alden McElrath (Mary Smilie) will serve her sister as matron of honor, with Miss Effie Smilie the bridesmaid.

The guests at the wedding will include relatives and college friends. Both Miss Smilie and her fiance attended the University of California, the former a member of the Alpha Phi sorority. Mr. Brown is a Phi Sigma Kappa man. Next Thursday afternoon Mrs. William Channell will give a bridge tea for the bride-elect, and the following Thursday Mrs. Linton Fulton will entertain in her honor.

Professor Henry Morse Stephen has said "There is nothing so beautiful in the world as a group of high school girl graduates." And he ought to know, endowed with the wisdom of a petted bachelor of world-wide

experience.

And so it was that a group of eight

lovely young girls gathered together on Thursday night before their adoring friends and their half-glad, half-sad teachers, to hold in their capable

LIBERTY LOAN

The smart women of Chicago are leading the country in the nation-wide drive for the sale of the Liberty Bonds.

The campaign began yesterday, and

their slogans, carried to Washington for a notable conference, are: "Buy a Bond for the Baby," and "Buy a Bond for the Bride."

Now these aren't bad.

They carry a mighty good suggestion—for the baby, for the bride, and then there's no dependence upon signs.

It has been declared that "a big loan will shorten the war, will help to save life, and will help to save civilization."

Taking our cue from the Fete Feministe, where the motive spirit was the training of women to their civic responsibilities, "women must take an intelligent and responsible share of the world's work, if we are to see that all the people are fed all the time," as the woman member of the House of Representatives, Miss Rankin, announced in her first speech from the floor a few days ago.

And it is obviously the best way to see that all the people are fed all the time, to get the Liberty Loan subscribed—or oversubscribed—in as short a time as possible. And for two reasons—the money will all be spent in America on American goods and secondly, it will put courage into the hearts of our allies over the seas, and help them win the war speedily.

From both the humane and the economic standpoints, women can find no better expression of their patriotic spirit than to buy a bond, or

The announcement of the sudden

Society

Miss Florence Lundborg, one of California's painters of achievement and Miss Bella McMurtry, a leather-worker of note, have gone east together for a summer's experience, leaving the Studio building out on Post street quite deserted. Only a handful of artists are remaining in their studios there, and those that remain are taking runs out into the open in motors, borrowed or rented or otherwise lawfully commanded. Among the latter is Clark Hobart, who is held in town executing some portrait commissions.

Leo Lentelli and his interesting little wife are among the few remaining in the building, holding the fort until the birds of passage are returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Walsh and their son, Kenneth Walsh, left for New York last week, planning to meet Miss Harriet Walsh, who has been attending a fashionable finishing school for the past year. After a leisurely tour of the Atlantic coast they will return to California to spend the greater part of the summer in their country place in the high Sierras.

MOTOR TRIP

Lured by Yosemite early in June when the falls are running full, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Laymance, with Mrs. Rex Conant, now of Portland, and Mrs. Harold Jewett left this week for the valley, motoring along leisurely through the wonder country.

Mrs. Conant, who has been visiting her parents for several weeks, has been going about a great deal among the friends of her girlhood.

Mrs. Luther Dinn of Berkeley will leave soon for a month's tour of the east, stopping at Yellowstone Park en route, and at other interesting places, as fancy indicates.

FOR BRIDE-ELECT

On Friday, Miss Aimée Jorgensen, fiancee of Ralph Herbert Anderson, was the honor guest at a luncheon and bridge party given by her cousin, Miss Carmen Ghirardelli, herself a member of that charmed circle known as "engaged girls."

The guests gathered at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Watson Cushing, in Piedmont, where, incidentally, Miss Jorgensen is a houseguest.

Chris Jorgensen, the painter who has done so much toward revealing the charm of the old missions of California, and his charming wife, are the owners of the Domingo Ghirardelli on their Pacific avenue home, overlooking the bay.

IN YOSEMITE

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Morrow (Pauline Chamberlain) whose marriage on Tuesday evening was suddenly sprung upon their friends, are honeymooning in the Yosemite, which seems to grow more and more into an Eden for newly-weds, as it should.

The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Chamberlain of Berkeley, a graduate of the University of California in architecture, which means that the young woman put in six years of hard grind to win her sheepskin. She is a member of the Pi Beta Phi sorority.

Mr. Morrow is the son of Mrs. H. G. Morrow, formerly of Philadelphia, who has taken his degree from the University of California in the college of mining. He is a Chi Psi man.

Mrs. Morrow achieved considerable distinction last spring when she managed the Parthenaea, the annual college masque.

Announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Grace Sutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Sutton, and Harry Seymour Nye of Boston. The prospective bride will leave next week for Boston, where the wedding will take place at once. Miss Sutton is a member of a well-known Berkeley family and is prominent in university circles.

OFF FOR FRANCE

The University of California has sent to the front her hosts of young heroes to serve France, but her first woman — Miss Christine McNab — leaves San Francisco on the 10th, sailing on June 16.

Now, it is true that Miss McNab is an alumnus of Vassar, and not of U. C., but she was a student there long enough for the campus to lay legitimate claim to her.

Miss McNab goes to France with her own ambulance, which she can drive and care for man-fashion. In addition to her mechanical equipment, she has qualified in Red Cross "first aid," so she can twist a tourniquet as neatly as the rest of them, and put a limp limb in splints until the base hospital takes the case off her hands.

Moreover, the San Francisco girl is equipped with an abundance of health and vitality, a heritage, probably from her Scottish ancestry — as note her sturdy uncles, the Attorneys Gavin and John L. McNab.

The young patriot is the daughter of the late James McNab, from whom she inherited a snug little fortune — her own to dispose of as she wills.

Her sister, Mrs. Francis Kerrigan, and her brother, Stuart McNab — who a year or two ago married Miss Wick-

HELP SYMPHONIES

Women are surely coming to realize their civic responsibilities.

This week a group of representative women met in the St. Francis in the apartments of Mrs. William Sproule — the women's auxiliary of the Musical Association — and reported an additional subscription of \$4000 to sums already raised, to insure the success of the forthcoming season of symphony by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alfred Hertz.

It was stated at the meeting that only \$15,000 remains to be secured in order to insure the success of the season. Of the members of the women's auxiliary, Mrs. Helen Hecht has the honor of having secured the largest number of new members and subscribers to date.

Among the members present were Mesdames Franklin W. Griffin, William Sproule, Max C. Sloss, Helen Hecht, S. Stetson Winslow, Walter Scott Franklin, A. S. Baldwin, Max S. Koschland, S. Sussman, M. C. Porter and Miss Lena Blanding.

FIANCE FETED

Miss Ethel Graham, the interesting daughter of Judge and Mrs. Thomas F. Graham of San Francisco, was hostess at a tea on Tuesday complimentary to Mrs. Harry Spencer, Miss Louise Martin (who is engaged to Waldo Reynolds) and Miss Bernadette Williams, the fiancee of John Clifton Ernst.

Miss Graham's tea was given at her home in Vallejo street, made gay for the affair by a profusion of spring flowers and American beauty roses.

Those invited to the guests of honor were:

Mrs. Roy Cameron, Alfred Goggin; Miss Madeline Ross, Miss Hazel O'rear, Miss Estelle Jacobs, Miss Lillian Katz, Miss Gertrude Mitchell, Miss Dorothy Deane, Miss Camilla Dorn, Miss Marie Cutten, Miss Doris Bornemann.

Mrs. McKee Sherrard was a hostess of Tuesday afternoon, sharing the hospitality of her Alameda home with a group of friends at an informal thimble bee. The affair was arranged in compliment to Mrs. Charles Gibbs Jr. of Sacramento.

HELPING FRANCE

California is once more honored in the brilliant service of one of her sons, Douglas McMonagle, formerly in the American Field Ambulance Corps, has just received his brevet as war pilot from the French Aviation Camp at Avord d'Cher. Young McMonagle has completed a course of training at the French schools, first enrolling at the preparatory school at Buc and later joining the academy at the Camp d'Avord.

MILLS' CARD PARTY

The splendid home on the hill — Arbor Villa — is indeed indissolubly with generous hospitality — will be the scene of a smart card party on Friday afternoon, that funds may be garnered for the furnishing of the new dormitory at Mills College. The affair will take place in the large ball room giving promise of a brilliant picture.

The names of the committee appointed by President Nicholl follow:

Mrs. Charles Harlan Frost, chairman; Miss Janet Haight, president of Mills alumnae; Mrs. Minna McGauley, past president of Mills Club of Alameda Co.; Mrs. J. H. Ferine, president of the San Francisco Mills Club; Mrs. Walter D. Cole, Mrs. Grosvenor Sherman, Miss Jeannie Gregory, Mrs. Charles Ingraham, Miss Helen Kimball, Mrs. B. H. Horton, Mrs. William Bruner, Mrs. Charles Youngberg, Mrs. W. H. Byington, Miss Helen Bacon, Mrs. Francis Ferrier, Miss Rosalind Kepp, Miss Virginia Washington, Miss Grace Under, Mrs. Wells Drury, Mrs. Clarence Wetmore, Mrs. Peter Cook, Miss Amy Corder, Mrs. Stephen J. Sill, Miss Josephine Feuer, Miss Henrietta Frear, Mrs. F. H. Dakin, Mrs. William N. Friend, Mrs. Charles Caron, Mrs. Fitz-Howard Jarvis, Mrs. Thomas Mitchell Porter, Miss Marianne Berger, Miss Marietta Edwards.

A number of distinguished artists have volunteered their services to make the musicals one of the best ever given around the bay. On the program will be Mrs. Clarence Eddy, Professor Schneider, R. E. G. Keene, Professor Biggerstaff and others.

MAY NUPTIALS

St. Clement's Chapel in Claremont was the setting for an interesting wedding service on Thursday evening, when Miss Mildred Clemens became the bride of Robert Evans von Schenck.

The ceremony was read by the Rev. F. Augustus Martyr in the presence of relatives and large coterie of friends, a reception following at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton C. Irving, Mrs. John Snook, Mrs. C. H. Clements, Mrs. Charles Miller and Mrs. E. V. Matignon, women whose efforts toward the lessening of the cruelties of war are tireless.

AL FRESCO

Yesterday a patriotic, but none the less gay, al fresco fete was staged at Live Oak Park, North Berkeley, for the gathering of ducats for the relief fund of the wounded allied soldiers and fatherless children of France. The affair was planned by several organizations, including the Red Cross, Belgian Relief Society, Overseas Club, Friends of the Wounded Soldiers and Fatherless Children of France, Mrs. T. A. Rickard, Mrs. Harold E. B. Speight, Felix Loher and others contributed their talents and a French play was produced by forty school children. In charge of the fete were Mrs. Samuel C. Irving, Mrs. John Snook, Mrs. C. H. Clements, Mrs. Charles Miller and Mrs. E. V. Matignon, women whose efforts toward the lessening of the cruelties of war are tireless.

FOUNTAIN LODGE NOMINATES

Fountain Lodge No. 188, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held its regular

Will Give Pageant in Sylvan Retreat For Benefit of Church



MISS HELEN ROBINSON, director of pageant and who will take part in some of figures for benefit of church.

Walnut Creek is to have a notable offering, a midsummer dance pageant on next Sunday afternoon, June 10. It is to be for the benefit of St. Mary's Church building fund. The present building, one of the oldest church buildings in Contra Costa county, is far from meeting the demands of Rev. J. J. Hennessy's growing congregation and a new structure is planned for the present year.

The pageant, in which over one hundred young women from Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco, Walnut Creek, Concord, Pittsburg and Antioch will take part, will be presented at the sunken gardens at the Homestead Nurseries within half a mile of Walnut Creek and one of the ruling Sylvan retreats about the foot of Mount Diablo.

The production is to be put on under

the direction of Miss Helen Robinson. The way to the pageant is over the Tunnel road to Walnut Creek for auto parties. The O. A. & E. trains, leaving Fortleth and Shafter at 1:30 o'clock or College and Shafter five minutes later, will be met by autos at Walnut Creek running direct to the grounds.

The performance starts at 3 o'clock. Luncheon is to be served on the grounds.

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COOK BOOK

BY JANE EDDINGTON

CONDENSED MILK.

If milk does not get its dues in these days it never will. Never was so much said and written on the wonderful virtues of milk as a food. The people who have never been able to eat it (notice "eat it") will think they have been mistaken in some hard to be understood way, but the chances are ninety-nine to one that the trouble has been that they could not eat it raw. They can eat it in some or all its cooked forms.

I actually shuddered when I saw tall soda glasses of raw milk brought in to the children, at afternoon tea time, in the moving picture of "The Poor Little Rich Girl." But then I shuddered at a good many conventional meals, especially the conventional American breakfast.

I know a poor spindly little rich girl who, I believe, has been deprived in part of her health dues by being compelled to drink too much raw milk. And myself, when a poor little pale faced child with a sensitive stomach, could not take the milk which I undoubtedly needed more than any other food. I was therefore frail and anemic beyond my years.

Poor little children, no matter whether the purses of their parents be long or short, and especially poor little babies, have suffered endlessly and entailed future suffering, I believe, because they cannot eat raw milk. In France and Germany it seems that for many years they have not been compelled to. When a baby cries it is usually because his stomach aches. Since he is living on milk what is the answer? Dr. Brennemann says:

Colic and discomfort are among the most manifest and frequent symptoms arising from the use of raw milk. We are all familiar with the fact that a great many babies that are in constant distress, either having a great deal of colic or crying almost constantly when awake and sleeping restlessly and brokenly, are promptly made comfortable where their food is changed from a raw milk to a boiled or diluted milk, or, what is better, to a milk which is not milk, either liquid or powdered. If babies could talk they could unfold many a tale of their sufferings in trying to digest a strictly modern scientific raw milk formula and of their immediate relief on receiving an unscientific food from a tin can.

We have felt sorry for the babies brought up in some of the cities of the arid west, because they had only condensed or dried or some other modified milk to grow on, but perhaps they may have been worse off.

But before leaving this matter of stomachache from raw milk, let us read the next paragraph following the above quoted. Dr. Brennemann says:

A surgeon of my acquaintance is accustomed to drink about twenty ounces of milk at bedtime. When he takes it boiled he is perfectly comfortable; when he takes it raw he has an uncomfortable night and a diarrhea the next day. Few adults drink so much milk at a time and it is impossible to say how many frequent disturbances would occur if they did. The baby, on the other hand, with its far greater proneness to colic and diarrhea, takes six or seven such feedings a day instead of one.

It is my private opinion that it would be even more sensible to teach poor women how to boil milk than to teach them how to make soups. The French women always boil the milk and not one in a thousand has a refrigerator. In his pamphlet, "Boiled Milk Versus Raw Milk," Dr. Brennemann says:

One must not forget the possibility of error in the kitchen, or the fact that "boiling" is a term capable of varying interpretations, and that the difference in temperature between water boiled in summer and milk boiling up actively is from 20 to 30°, and that the longer the boiling the more marked the influence on coagulation.

Now all the milks in sealed cans have been cooked. Two years ago I bought samples of every sort and brand procurable and some of these I have yet, and the literature that came with them I am rather astonished to find that commercially this fact about cooked milk forming small soft curds and raw milk hard and indigestible ones was known at least that long ago, and exploited for the few who would read what it said on the can.

On a can of dried milk I read that it is more easily digested than raw milk because it does not form hard curds in the stomach. And in some malted milk literature I find a quotation from a doctor's writings of 1889, saying: "The best method of acting on the casein of cow's milk is the way of attenuating and modifying the clot by properly diluting the milk with a decoction of the cereals. It is the glue before thus using it will often prove a distinct gain by enhancing its attenuating powers and increasing the ease of assimilation." We might here read cheese for "casein," since curd is casein and ripened curd is cheese.

Yes, the modifying of milk has gone on for years and in every case this is preparation for eating or what we call cooking. It is modified by simply diluting it with water, but not necessarily, so a mother should know how to boil water as some do not. It is modified by cereal water, barley water most often, so a mother should know how to cook this. It is alkalinized with lime water for acid stomachs. It is modified by condensing it (cooking in vacuum at a low temperature), by drying, souring, peptonizing, etc., and all these things prevent the formation of large curds which may remain undigested throughout the alimentary tract.

Antoinette Donnelly's Answers.

GLORIA: NO, DON'T CUT YOUR eyebrows and eyelashes, but try this formula instead for promoting their growth: Yellow vaseline two ounces; oil of lavender, fifteen drops, and oil of rosemary, fifteen drops. Mix thoroughly. After you wash your face at night brush your eyebrows with an eyebrow brush upon which a few drops of the tincture has been placed. Particular pains must be taken when you apply the tonic to your eyelashes not to let any get into the eyes, or any oil will inflame them.

STILL YOUNG: AND WHY NOT? Even if you are nearing the 50 mark and have a hard race with Father Time to keep him from leaving his imprint upon your face and hair, it is worth the effort, isn't it? Try a fifteen-minute massage each night with a good skin food for your face, and a soap measure with a good hair toner, and I am sure you will have results before long. I shall be glad to send you my instructions for treating dry, thin, faltering hair.

Raw milk is a solid food in spite of the fact that it cannot be chewed and it has a "hidden and insidious solidness." Boiled milk is relatively liquid. "After all you know a real food is something you can chew," a big man in the milk business is quoted as saying, but the chances are he did not know what was printed in the literature prepared by the learned chemists in his laboratories, for all food manufacturers and bakers now, of any note, have these learned men working for them.

On every hand now people are realizing that milk is one of the rarest of foods. If it was not the renewal of the human race would begin to cease to morrow.

Whipping Condensed Milk.

A recipe recently given for using condensed milk whipped in place of whipped cream, advised the heating of the milk in the can, cooling, chilling or ice, and whipping over ice. All that is necessary is to put the can on ice and then whip about two tablespoons at a time in a cup with a turbine egg beater. It will double in volume and be like a foaming sauce. The important thing is to sweeten and flavor it so as to remove the raw water or clapboard flavor. A few drops of vanilla with sugar to taste will do this.

Foamy Strawberry Sauce.

Add to the above crushed strawberries in the proportion of three or four tablespoons of strawberry to two of the milk. If the undesirable flavor is still manifest use a drop or two of vanilla.

Mashed Potato.

Peel and slice the potato into a small flat bottomed boiler with a closely fitting cover, add four tablespoons of water and the minute it boils turn the fire of smallest burner to lowest point. The potato will be done in fifteen minutes or twenty at the most, and should not be too wet for mashing. Mash, add about one tablespoon of condensed milk to each large potato used, salt and a little freshly ground white pepper. It is this pepper which hides the condensed milk flavor.

Instead of mashing the potato the milk may be added in the right proportion to make a potato stew and the whole cooked five minutes with the pepper. To make a soup add to the mashed potato, in the proportion of half a cup to one large potato, boiling water, and stir and cook and if necessary beat smooth with an egg beater. A good imitation cream soup.

A little butter will improve any of these three products, but each is good without it.

Celery Soup.

Add one pint of water to one cup of finely cut up celery, one level teaspoon of salt, and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Put over fire in closed boiler and cook gently for twenty or twenty-five minutes. Blend two level tablespoons of flour with two of melted butter and strain the liquid from the celery over this. Stir until the whole is well thickened, then add two tablespoons of condensed milk.

Vegetable Soups.
Carrot alone is a little too pallid, even when touched up with onion, to make a good cream soup, without milk and cream, but when cooked with about equal parts of onion and celery, not forgetting the cayenne pepper, a good soup may be made with flour thickening and condensed milk. It is a sort of experimental soup for the good cook to make. Anybody else would fail.

Condensed Milk Fudge.

The sugar in milk is really cooked to a sirup in condensed milk, therefore it is easier to make a fudge which will not granulate too soon or a taffy which will not granulate at all no matter how much worked with it, even without corn syrup or glucose, than with either plain milk or cream. Without something of this nature the sugar will almost surely granulate too soon. What we really have in the end is milk chocolate.

Cut up two squares of a half pound bar of chocolate or four of a quarter pound bar, add to it four tablespoons of water, melt and stir over fire until smooth and thick, then add four tablespoons of condensed milk and stir until smooth. Add to this two cups of granulated sugar and if you want to be on the safe side add as much glucose as you dip up once with a tablespoon. Mix all thoroughly, then put over the fire and stir until sugar is dissolved and the whole boils; then cook over a minute fire until it reaches fudge stage or 233 degrees on a candy thermometer. Take from fire and add, after it has cooled a bit, one teaspoon of vanilla.

For fudge, commence to heat this when half cooled. For taffy, let get entirely cold. It is not necessary to pull taffy to work it. File it up with a knife and then lift the knife with load of taffy on it, or when it gets harder pile the taffy up on the platter in a conical pile with the knife in the center, round the bottom, and twist this round and round. When worked to slight dullness of surface stretch off and cut in pieces to taste. If worked patiently a chocolate taffy is melting.

Do not try to make candies on rainy days in summer. The air is thoroughly saturated in moisture and evaporation takes place too slowly in the cooking syrup. It takes about three times as much cooking of fudge on a rainy day as on a dry day.

Dishes for a Sunday Meal.

By Marion Harland.



A Sunday Meal In the Chafing Dish.

RECENTLY I spoke of the desirability of making a change in our Sunday eating and doing away with the heavy meal in the middle of the day. I referred to the practice in some homes of offering a midday repast something on the order of the luncheon served on weekdays and of having in the evening a substantial meal that resembles the hearty dinner to which we are accustomed six evenings in the week.

For the sake of those who may wish to follow this plan I give here directions for some dishes which can either be made ready the day before and cooked on Sunday without trouble, or can be prepared in the chafing dish or on the stove with a minimum of labor. I have purposely avoided recipes for salads and sweet dishes and, confined myself to savory preparations which may console the members of the family for the omission of the stock heavy Sunday dinner for which the eaters pay in stodginess all Sunday afternoon and in indigestion or discomfort on Monday.

A good plan is to have the usual Sunday roast for dinner on Saturday night and the meat can then be served cold, with hot side dishes, on Sunday, or part of it may be cooked over in the chafing dish or frying pan or in the oven to make a savory item for luncheon or dinner on that day. Once the meat is used it is a good plan to mix with it an equal quantity of mashed potato; stir until all are hot

SAVORY MINCE OF COLD MEAT.
Melt in the chafing dish or frying pan a tablespoon of butter or fat, and add with it a half teaspoon of onion juice. When it is hot lay in a couple of meat pieces of any kind, turn them over in the fat, add to it enough good gravy, which should have been well seasoned, to bring it to a soft consistency. If you use beef, mutton, or veal, put in a teaspoon of Worcester sauce as well as sufficient pepper and salt, and if chicken is employed, add celery salt instead of the Worcester. Or you may use tomato or catsup or chili sauce, if you prefer these, with anything except chicken. When beef is used it is a good plan to mix with it an equal quantity of mashed potato; stir until all are hot

VEAL WITH ASPARAGUS.
Cook together in the chafing dish or the frying pan a tablespoon of butter and one of flour until they bubble; pour upon them a half pint of rich milk and stir until you have a smooth, thick sauce. Lay in this sauce two cups of cold veal cut into neat pieces and a cup of cooked asparagus tips. When all are hot together add salt and pepper to taste and serve. If you wish to make the compound richer put in one well beaten egg, adding it drop by drop that the mixture does not curdle. Cook for only one minute after the egg goes in.

Cold chicken may be used in the same way, and sweetbreads are delicious thus cooked. This last may seem a trifle extravagant, but it is not so when the eggs are ready to go in a couple of tablespoons more of gravy may be used. At the last a teaspoon of salt may be put in and the dish is ready to serve. A pleasing addition to this is a couple of hard boiled eggs, chopped coarsely and stirred in when the raw eggs begin to thicken. If the cookery is done in a double boiler or the inner vessel of a chafing dish it will require more time but less watching. The sweetbreads should be parboiled and blanched first.

VEAL AND EGG SCALLOP.
Turn out the solid part of a can of tomatoes and chop it free from lumps. When fresh tomatoes are in season enough of them may be steamed to make an equal quantity of the vegetable. Set the tomatoes over the fire with a small onion and stir together for half an hour. While this is going on six eggs may be boiled hard, putting them on in cold water, bringing this to a boil and cooking for ten minutes after the boil is reached. They are then thrown into cold water, the shells removed, the eggs cut into rather thick slices. A bacon dish is buttered, enough tomato put in to fill it about a quarter full, one-third of the eggs laid on this and sprinkled with salt and pepper. More tomato and egg succeed one another until all the materials are used, finishing with the tomato and stirring this with crumbs and bits of butter.

All this may be done on Saturday and the dish set aside in a cool place until twenty minutes before it is needed, when it may be set in the oven, covered, and baked for fifteen minutes, uncovered and browned lightly, and served in the dish in which it was cooked.

MEAT AND GREEN PEPPER SCALLOP.

Any cold meat may be used for this, but one of the best combinations is veal or chicken to which has been added one-fourth as much ham as there is other meat. Both should be minced, but not too fine. Grinding through the chopper is not as good a method of preparation as by the chopping bowl and knife. When the meat is ready a layer of it should go into the bottom of a greased pudding dish and over it should be sprinkled a thickness of green pepper which has been seeded and cut into small bits. On these should go a layer of fine crumbs, and all should be moistened with a well seasoned stock or gravy. The layers should then be repeated in the order given until the dish is full. Crumbs should be the top dressing and on these may be strewn bits of butter.

This like the dish of egg and tomatoes may be made ready the day before it is to be used and should be baked, covered in a good oven for ten minutes when it is needed, uncovered, and baked for ten minutes more, or until lightly browned.

FANNED KIDNEYS.

Lay thin slices of bacon in the chafing dish or frying pan and cook them until crisp. Take out and lay where they will keep hot—a hot water dish is good for this—and lay in the fat left in the pan lamb's kidneys which have been prepared by splitting them, removing the hard cores and rolling the cores halves in flour. A heaping tablespoon of flour should be allowed for three pairs of kidneys. They must cook for five minutes, turning them often so they will be done evenly, a small cup of hot water poured in and stirred until the gravy is smooth and thick, when the mixture may be seasoned with salt, pepper, and a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce. These are especially good if served upon unbroken brown bread toasts.

SPANISH EGGS.

Heat together in the chafing dish or frying pan a tablespoon of butter, four tablespoons of good gravy or stock, a teaspoon of onion juice, and add to these a half cup of stewed tomato which has

been cooked down to thickness, a seeded green pepper minced fine, and a dozen olives that have been stoned and chopped. The stoneless pinolas are excellent for this dish. All the ingredients should simmer together for five or six minutes, stirring constantly.

Have ready six eggs which have been broken and beaten just enough to mix the yolks and whites, turn them into the mixture and stir until they thicken well.

Should the sauce first made seem too dry when the eggs are ready to go in a couple of tablespoons more of gravy may be used. At the last a teaspoon of salt may be put in and the dish is ready to serve. A pleasing addition to this is a couple of hard boiled eggs, chopped coarsely and stirred in when the raw eggs begin to thicken. If the cookery is done in a double boiler or the inner vessel of a chafing dish it will require more time but less watching. The sweetbreads should be parboiled and blanched first.

EGGS A LA NEWBURG.

For this a tablespoon of butter should be melted in the chafing dish or skillet and as soon as it is hot, before it boils, a teaspoon of cornstarch must be stirred into it; a cup of milk poured in when the butter and cornstarch are blended and the mixture cooked, stirring all the while, until the sauce thickens. As soon as this stage is reached six hard boiled eggs, which have been cut into eighths, may be added. When

these are hot through, two well beaten eggs should be stirred in, drop by drop; these cook for only one minute longer, when half a teaspoon of salt, a dash of red pepper, and a tablespoon of sherry go in and the dish is ready to serve on toast or crackers.

CREAM IN CREAM SAUCE.
Prepare the sauce for this by cooking together a tablespoon each of butter and flour until they bubble, pouring upon them a cup of rich milk—half cream is better—and stirring until the sauce is smooth and thick. Add to it for seasoning ten drops of onion juice, a saltspoon of celery salt, two dashes of paprika, and a teaspoon of Worcester sauce. Have ready boiled eggs, which have been cut into thick slices, put them into the sauce, and cook until heated through. Serve them on toast or on crackers.

CREAM WELSH RABBIT.

This must be cooked in a double boiler or the inner vessel of the chafing dish with hot water outside. Put together in this a cup of cream, half a cup of breadcrumbs, two cups of grated cheese, and a pinch of soda. Or you may use milk instead of cream and add a tablespoon of butter. Cook until all are blended and smooth, stir in two well beaten eggs, half a teaspoon of paprika, and one teaspoon of salt. As soon as the eggs have thickened the mixture is ready to serve upon toast or hot crackers.

BUSINESS GIRLS

SACRIFICING A FELLOW WORKER.

A CONFESSION of failure, even when that failure is due to forces or circumstances over which one has no control, is by no means an easy matter. Appreciating this fact, one can readily realize the difficult task A. R. M. set upon herself when she undertook to tell her story in the hope that other girls who might find themselves confronted by the same situation would profit by her unhappy experience and resist the temptation to shield or elevate themselves by sacrificing a fellow worker.

"Dear Miss King: I have had a bitter experience, the sowing of which I have felt for five years. It had its climax the other day when I lost the greatest opportunity I have had to place myself in the class of the successful. Today I hold a

few moments of time when I can speak without being overheard. I have been told that the reason for my failure is that I could not fix the blame on a particular person. I lacked the courage to tell him that the error was due to my carelessness, and in a moment of weakness I mentioned my co-worker's name as the author of the error. As a result of my duplicity Miss B. lost her position.

"I stayed in the position only long enough to secure another, and I was so anxious to get away from the old job that I took one at a slightly lower salary.

"Two years later I learned that Miss B. had spent nearly a year trying to secure another position because she was not able to get a recommendation from her former employer.

"A few weeks ago, through a friend, I was offered a position with a high class firm at a greatly increased salary. I was practically assured of the position, but final arrangements were to be made through an interview with the general manager. While I was waiting to see him Miss B. walked out of his office carrying a number of papers. When she saw me she stopped at the door and stated for nearly a minute, then without a word she turned and reentered the office of the general manager. When she came out again she walked past me without giving me a glance. The sight of Miss B. dispirited my ambition, and it was with a sigh of relief that I heard the position had already been filled.

"That night I received a note from Miss B. saying that she knew of the part I had played in her dismissal from the other firm and that she was preventing me from getting the new job, not because she didn't wish me to succeed but because she couldn't contemplate having to come in daily contact with a person whom honestly she had every reason to

trust. I was greatly relieved when I heard this note.

"I am sure that the reason for my failure is that I was not able

Film and Photo

by C. Mario

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTIONS OF A FILM PAGE EDITOR

Happy the day—tra la, tra lay!
Joyous the occasion—huzzah!
Descriptive of my feelings when I shall see the photoplay which does not end in an embrace. When the hero does not sweep the lady of his heart into his lengthy but tender arms during the last few feet of the film—when the heroine does not sigh contentedly and rub her cheek against the masculine chest—when the lover does not assume the sickliest expression—human features ever countained—then, and only then, shall mine happiness be complete.

Why must motion pictures always end thus?

Why shouldn't the hero and heroine walk along together down Main street arm in arm, rather than close the film amid bowers of flowers or among smiling friends who turn the other way? I know hundreds of people who like each other very much, and yet who'd not always embrace when the crowd is the thickest or, in fact, do not embrace very much at all.

If some motion picture producer can give me—and you—an answer which isn't: "The people want it!"—we'll be very much obliged.

The people will attend motion picture exhibitions even if the hero and heroine don't embrace when the reel is almost over. Everyone will manage to leave a theater with a pleased feeling even if Henry, the bronzed factory worker, doesn't take Lillie, his prospective frau, to his bosom.

TO HERO WHO IS ALWAYS HEROIC.

I am a conscientious objector. I object, among other things, to a hero who is always heroic-appearing and a villain who much of a necessity be mean-looking, with narrow, pig-like eyes, evil mustache and tough mouth.

Most heroes I have known—and they are many—look like tramps. Several of them have cracked, swollen lips and stubble chins and black swollen eyes most of the time. Others have smooth-shaven hair-cuts which render them in conflict classification, at once.

On the other hand, I know villains who are so good looking that it pains their eyes every time they look in the mirrors. Villains there are who do not wear mustaches—never wore mustaches and never will wear mustaches. Villains I know who do not dress immaculately, but rather appear in old and badly-spotted clothing.

There are so many things I object to in motion pictures that it would require several columns to tell all about them. I object, among other things to certain other things which must always depict the same emotions. For instance, few are the actors who show sorrow in their own sorrowful way. Rather they have their shoulders amidst terrible sobbing or turn down the corners of their mouths all in similar manner or let the glycerine tears fall all over the place, in defiance of the laws of realism.

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SOME FILM WORLD DEFINITIONS; DID YOU KNOW THEM ALL BEFORE?

Here are a few definitions. Perhaps you know their meaning without looking at this column—but if you don't we hope they'll be of help. It is time for the motion picture supporters to know the technical terms used in making his films. There is too much ignorance abounding among screen followers regarding the vital elements in film plays. Baloo has supplied us with a few definitions—and if you wish more will add alphabetically to the list from time to time.

CLIMAX—The Climax of a picture is the punch or big moment in it. It is the point of convergence of all the threads of the story.

CLOSEUP—Used to be called "bust," a near view of a scene or a person, made by running the camera close up to the object or scene photographed.

CONTINUITY—This word is applied to the working script which guides the director. It sets forth the specific action of the play in detail. The director uses the continuity just as the architect uses the plans and specifications of a building.

CRISIS—Applied to several big situations leading up to and immediately preceding the climax.

CUT BACK—A device to remind the audience of a preceding scene and identify it with a conversation taking place immediately before the observer.

It is a favorite device to create suspense.

DIFFUSERS—Long strips of white muslin stretched on wires over the open stages at the studios, which can be slipped back and forth at will. They are used to shut out the direct rays of the sun from the sets.

DIRECTOR—The architect and builder of picture plays. So called because he directs the action of the players.

DISSOLVE—When a little child is praying to its mother in heaven, and the mother's face slowly comes into the scene, generally in the upper part of the picture, gently fading away again, this is called a dissolve.

DOUBLE EXPOSURE—One-half of the

film is obscured and the action required is photographed on the exposed side. Then the side of the film photographed is obscured and the corresponding action to make the scene perfect is photographed on the unexposed half of the film.

OAKLAND HALL OF FILM FAME

Earle Rafael Williams was born in Sacramento February 28, 1880.

With his parents he came to Oakland when a small boy in tight, short trousers, and here lived through his schooldays and university ages. At the time of the Spanish-American war the youth had put his schooling behind him and began to look forward toward a glorious career. He found it—but that's another story.

Through the primary and grammar schools did young Williams go. He was known for his studious men and his athletic ability—all at the same time. For a while he attended Oakland High and then transferred to the old Polytechnic. Enrollment at the University of California didn't last long, for the stage fever was in his blood.

His first engagement was played with the Baldwin-Melville stock company of New Orleans in 1901. To this day Williams isn't able to explain just why he started so far away from home. Anyhow, he came back to California and played bits with the Bebe stock company over in the old Alcazar; the James Nell stock company on this coast; the Liberty players in our own home town, and then started out on dramatic tour attractions.

Henry Dixey, Rose Stahl, Mary Manning, Helen Ware and George Bell all called upon him for aid when producing their starring vehicles, and by the time he went into motion pictures four or five years ago he was a much-admired leading man in the spoken drama.

He began his career in the photoplay world with Vitagraph, and has never since left that company. Leads and a few heavies have been his lot for the most part. Among his big parts are listed: "The Christian," "Vengeance of Durand," "Arsene Lupin" and "Memories That Haunt." He is described as a feet 11 inches tall; weight at 176 pounds, and of dark complexion. His eyes are blue and his hair is black.

As a real hero he's so popular with everyone that it's a wonder someone doesn't name a cigar, cologne or automobile after him.

AN IDEA of the money to be made out of serials may be obtained by recent figures of Charles Pathé, whose company produced "The Exploits of Elaine" and "The Iron Claw." Each picture netted approximately \$2,000,000 in rentals. English speaking lands like it so much that they paid 75 per cent of the profits while Latin-tongued lands were only 25 per cent efficient.

FRANKLIN THEATRE—FRANKLIN ST. NEAR 14TH

TRIANGLE PLAY TODAY

Dorothy Dalton

IN "Wild Windship's Widow"

A Triangle Kay-Bee Feature

AND

Jack Devereaux

IN "American—That's All!"

A Triangle Comedy-Drama

Com. Wednesday, W. S. Hart

10c and 15c

Kiddies, 5c

FRANKLIN THEATRE

11-1/2 ST. NEAR 14TH

AT BROADWAY

SUNDAY TO TUESDAY

Pauline FREDERICK

IN "Her Better Self" and

Lionel BARRYMORE

IN "The Millionaire's Double"

Pathe Weekly News Pictures

COMING WEDNESDAY

Alice JOYCE and

Harry MOREY

IN "WITHIN THE LAW"

The greatest Motion Picture ever screened.

T. & D. Tivoli Opera House, S. E. last week.

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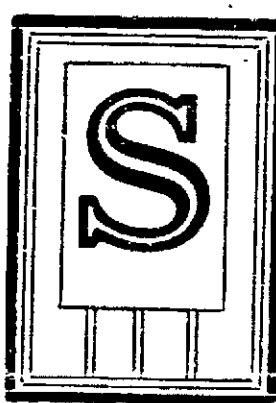
FRANKLIN THEATRE

11-1/2 ST. NEAR 14TH

AT BROADWAY

CITY CLERK DUNNIGAN SPEAKS FOR U. S. NAVAL COMMISSION

TETRAZZINI DIETS AND GROWS THIN, BUT RETAINS HER VOICE



AN FRANCISCO, June 2.—This letter, bearing date of March 23, and written on Board of Supervisor stationery and signed by J. S. Dunnigan, clerk of the board, has caused some curiosity since it has been unearthed: "Your name appears as one of the owners of property within the Hunter's Point site, which is up for consideration as a naval base by the Navy Department. The Secretary of the Navy desires first-hand information as to the price at which property can be obtained should it be determined to locate the naval base at Hunter's Point. I am requested by the Secretary of the Navy, and authorized by the Board of Supervisors, to request you to file with me the price at which you will sell your property to the United States. This information will be kept strictly confidential; will be disclosed to no one but the Secretary of the Navy. The advantages of locating the naval base at Hunter's Point are recognized by the engineers and officials of the Navy Department. The advantages to the city of San Francisco of locating the project at that point are inestimable. The investment on the part of the government will be a minimum of \$20,000,000. Employment will be furnished for seven to eight thousand men. The federal and city officials earnestly hope that the owners of property will take a patriotic interest in this project, and offer their holdings to the government at a low price. The Secretary of the Navy wishes property owners in the Hunter's Point district to be reminded that there are three other available sites on San Francisco bay, and that if the price of land at Hunter's Point increases the cost of the naval base beyond reason, preference which now runs to the Hunter's Point location will be given to one of the other bases. Will you please file your confidential offer at the earliest possible moment, as I am requested to have this information before the Secretary of the Navy by the 16th of April?" It is sought in this letter to make it appear that Hunter's Point is all but chosen. But there is no warrant for this from any official utterance whatever. Government boards are not in the habit of announcing their preferences in advance. It is not understood that authority has been delegated any one to gather data of this kind. There are a thousand owners, more or less, of the lands that would have to be utilized if an extensive naval base was established at Hunter's Point, and this is hardly the way the United States government would go about treating with them. So far as it has appeared, such method is exactly what the naval authorities did not want to pursue. It is a question whether the naval board will be highly pleased with Dunnigan's presumption in seeming to quote them and to anticipate their requirements. There is some interest as to how many answers were received, and exactly what disposition was made of them. It is recognized that the information would be valuable in a general way to a real estate dealer, or one interested in real estate enterprises in that region.

Chinese Help Not Wanted

Opposition at once flamed up here to the proposal to admit Chinese to help with the harvest. The proposition never was serious. There is no real desire to reopen the gates to an alien race that has been excluded. The chances are that the gates will be shut against others, or types of others, when the country gets around to it after this war. We are having some experiences that warrant that conclusion. But while the purpose of the exclusion law—to keep out the Chinese flood—is very generally approved, the spirit that is shown as to the country in general is not admirable. The merchants and producers of this country are desirous of fostering trade with China. In excluding their swarms of laborers we somehow have got into the attitude of putting a ban upon the country. The Chamber of Commerce has been endeavoring to ameliorate the methods that have obtained in the customs service here in treating merchants, students, travelers and the classes of Chinese that are entitled to enter the country. Hardly a Chinese comes here but in one way or another he is made to feel the ban. The Chamber of Commerce has taken the question up, with Washington in a number of cases, as yet without permanent improvement in the spirit of the service. Such prejudice does not exist as to any other port, or such harshness in the carrying out of the law; but at no other port do Chinese have such extensive dealings. So the national impression of the United States is largely made up from experiences here. Not only federal officials but the general public reflects this attitude. The secretary of the Chinese legation in Mexico recently passed through. He is a becoming young man, not pronouncedly of Chinese appearance, speaks three languages, including English, is quiet spoken and respectful. When he entered the United States at the Mexican border he had to give a bond that he would leave this country within a specified time. When he arrived here he found that his steamer did not sail for a week after his bond expired. Application by friends for an extension, the circumstances being explained, met with a gruff declaration by the official that he had no authority to act in the matter. After rather insistent persuasion on the part of those who understood how it could be managed, and the deposit of money to cover the cost of telegraphing, he was induced to lay the matter before his superiors, with the result that the extension was readily granted. But this sojourner had an experience beside that. He is a devotee of swimming, and was taken out by a friend to the Sutro Baths. He was admitted all right,

but when it came to going into the water there came a prohibitive order. The commercial relations between the two countries are not furthered by such experiences as these.

State Is Busy Landlord

The State, through its harbor board, is a very considerable landlord. It collects rents from fifty-four steamship and water craft companies that ply in and out of this port. A number of these also have lumber yards on what is known as seawall lots, and some have coal yards and oil-handling stations, for which they are charged extra. A ferry slip costs \$500 a month. The Southern Pacific uses three, the Northwestern Pacific and Santa Fe together as many more, the Key Route one, and the Western Pacific one. The Southern Pacific is the biggest paying tenant. It pays monthly the sum of \$13,712.50. Besides the three slips it occupies extensive waiting rooms, uses large baggage rooms and occupies a good deal of land on the sea wall. The Santa Fe and Northwestern Pacific together pay \$5490.03. The Santa Fe also pays \$2112.83 on its separate account, and the Northwestern Pacific \$1780. The Western Pacific, for all its privileges, pays \$5146.20, though a considerable part of this is "prepaid," having been improved by the tenant and the improvements going on the rent. The S. F. & O. Terminal (Key Route), \$2592.99. The federal government is a considerable tenant, notwithstanding that it has a pier of its own. It pays a total of \$3211.50 a month. Of this \$2500 goes for the postoffice and \$145 for space in the dolphin, \$145 for landing privileges of the Angel Island tugs, \$51.50 for landing place for the Unadilla, and \$355 for the requirements of the customs department. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company pays \$4788.69 for four piers; J. D. Spreckels & Co. \$4798.67 for two piers, the Pacific Mail \$2064.85, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha \$1765.89, the Matson Navigation Company \$1218.15, the American-Hawaiian Company \$1219.08, the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company \$1439.69, W. R. Grace \$905.53 and Balfour, Guthrie Company \$927.48. Of the lumber companies, Charles Nelson & Co. pay \$422.27, Hobbs Wall & Co. \$269.14, Pope & Talbot \$480.44, Hooper Lumber Company, \$594.94, Loop Lumber Company, \$801.16, Union Lumber Company \$345, Van Arsdale Lumber Company \$137.50. There are a number of oil companies which find use for the State's premises on the waterfront. Of these the Standard Oil shows the greatest economy. Its total rent is \$172.06. The odd cents result from figuring on a basis of square feet.

Other Harbor Front Tenants

Spring Valley doesn't sail ships, but furnishes fresh water to ships. It has to get at them, and for running pipes down through the State's preserves it has to pay \$250 a month. The United Railroads pays \$1000 a month for the privilege of running its cars around the circle in front of the ferry building. Wells, Fargo & Co. has to pay \$2548.14 for its offices and wharf privileges. The American Express Company gets by with \$500 a month. Crowley, the launch and tugboat man, has to pay \$438.77 for the privileges he enjoys. Petersen has to pay \$119.73 for a similar concession. Two of the Mayor's concerers are State tenants. They are the Hind, Rolph Company, which pays \$728.55, and the Rolph Navigation & Coal Company, \$535.18. There is a swarm of small bay crafts, running on the rivers and arms of the bay. Every one that lands at San Francisco has to pay for the privilege. At least fifty-four firms, companies and individuals, interested in navigation or enterprises connected with them, or both, pay tribute to the State for use in one way or another of its San Francisco waterfront, aside from the concessionaires in the ferry building. Altogether the waterfront tenants pay monthly the sum of \$75,638.53. It is very often claimed that this is an inhospitable port; that it costs a ship owner more to take his ship in and out of San Francisco harbor than in and out of any other first-class port. The discussion and investigation incident to the discovery of Seattle outstripping this port in exports included this charge. Old-time ship captains who have sailed the world over not infrequently are heard to make such assertion; but it has never been substantiated that I have seen or heard. Any attempt to prove it would necessitate the gathering of world data, and a comparison of harbor particulars—such things as pilotage, towage, wharfage, water and other harbor costs. The harbor of San Francisco is controlled on a different plan from that of any other of its class, it is said, in the world—certainly on a plan different from that of any other California port, or any other Pacific Coast port. It is controlled by the State, and not by the city through which its commerce must pass. The city's authority stops where the Embarcadero commences, which is the westerly line of the great wide way upon which you land when you arrive in San Francisco.

Sunday Closing Innovation

It was something of a surprise that the announcement was made that the St. Francis Hotel, commencing with June 3, was to close its bar on Sundays. This is an innovation, indeed. It is the first move of the kind ever made by a first-class hotel in this city. It is not a concerted movement. But one other hotel, the Cliff, is to follow the plan. The propriety of it was not generally discussed among hotel men, though other hotels were informed of the purpose of the St. Francis, so that they could join in the innovation if they saw fit. The step was decided upon by the Board of Directors of the St. Francis Hotel Company without reference apparently to consequences that are measured in dollars and cents. It might have been a deference to the growing sentiment in such things, and possibly out of regard to the expressed ideas of Eastern guests

who are now coming this way in greater numbers, and who are not used to the wide open thing in the way of bars on Sunday. They do not meet with it in Los Angeles, even. Generally a step of this kind is taken by all commercially interested in concert. In this case those responsible for the St. Francis took action without reference to whether other hotels would follow suit. The St. Francis bar is probably the most profitable one in the city, and especially so on Sundays, and this course of shutting it up may be accepted as taking rather high ground. The other large hotels are waiting to see how the new departure works out.

Farmers Permanently Organize

The convention of farmers which met last week crystallized into a permanent organization with an executive committee of eleven, the first meeting of which was held at the Palace hotel on Friday. Every member of the executive committee except two are practical and successful farmers. The two are R. B. Hale of the California Development Board and W. B. Wellman of the Wholesale Grocers' Association. They have had practical experience in all problems involved in tilling the soil, and it is their purpose to apply the knowledge they have obtained in co-ordinated effort. They represent that they are going to take hold of the labor problem and by organization and intelligent effort, utilize to the fullest advantage the supply that is obtainable. They will give attention to marketing problems, and evolve a method by which the products will be got to the consumer at something less than twice or three times what the producer receives. It is proposed to organize farmers' bureaus for the dissemination of advice as to markets and methods, and generally those things that it is profitable to know. The spirit seems to be to co-operate with professional agriculturalists and State officials as far as may be—to keep the open mind—but not to let their organization be swayed from its purpose, which is to apply practical experience to the problems that arise. One of the things that they have taken account of is that as to the important committees and bodies having to do with the food question, hardly a practical farmer is a member. Farmers are notoriously at a disadvantage through lack of organization. It is the purpose to correct this, not with the idea of exploiting the consumer, but for purposes of information, advice, support and assistance. These men are hard-headed and unsentimental, and when they say that the saloon must be eliminated from the agricultural districts their reason is that farm help is so utterly demoralized by drink. Already some of the state commissions and bodies and committees have begun to look upon this organization sideways, as though not certain just how to regard it and questioning the independent way in which it has been started. Permanent quarters will be maintained in the Palace Hotel, and abundant means are assured for launching the organization.

Time's Changes

The streets are full of soldiers, but there is that orderliness and sobriety that did not prevail when the city was similarly invaded twenty years ago. The law that men in uniform shall not be furnished drink is strictly observed. Lines have been drawn so tight around cafe and saloonkeepers that they do not connive at infractions of the law. The trick of the soldier and his girl ordering a soft drink ostensibly for the soldier and something with more body for the girl and then exchanging them on the sly, was dropped on by the purveyors themselves, and circumvented, instead of being winked at. Licenses are forfeited with such readiness for the infraction of the law that proprietors are alert to avoid transgressing. The situation suggests the change that has taken place in this respect within the last two decades. The fact is brought out most forcibly that political power no longer resides in the bar. This change was aptly put by one who has been in public life. He expresses himself to the effect that in his first experience he could get nowhere without patronizing saloons. Now he could get nowhere if he should patronize them.

Travail Over the Budget

The Mayor has come to a definite parting of the ways with the strong men of the Board of Supervisors, Gallagher and Power. It was over the budget. Gallagher and Power are the majority of the finance committee, which recommended the budget that was passed to print, and which must be adopted next Monday. The trouble was that the budget cuts the appropriation for the Board of Works. This department is in charge of Mr. Reardon, who is specially vouched for by the Mayor. The Mayor says that Reardon does not drink or smoke; Gallagher and Power say that he would find it very hard work to add up the totals of the sums asked for by his department. That is the line on Reardon's capability that is obtainable from this controversy. The Board of Works appears to be the political reservoir of the city government. It employs an army of men. The exertion that these have to put forth is not exhausting to those who get there in the usual political way. The budget allows the Board of Works \$519,000 for street repairs, which is about 22 per cent less than that of last year, or a lopping off of \$150,000. It will cut down the street force and thereby militate against some political fortunes. The hopeless split between the Mayor and the board makes an interesting possibility for the next campaign. All are out for the labor vote. Nine supervisors are to be elected this fall. A Governor is to be elected next fall. The fixing of the budget is the occasion of a preliminary skirmish as to both. Impartial observers are inclined to hold that the Mayor has rather the best of it. Reducing the budget, or holding it to about the figure of last year,

impresses only the taxpayers, who are forgiving and forgetful, and anyway do not get out to the polls to sustain officials who may act in their interest; but depriving a man of his soft municipal job is a matter taken account of by that man and many others who always vote; and results may be calculated from these facts.

Tetrazzini Heard From

"Doc" Leahy has received a letter from George Bozelli, husband of Tetrazzini, in which the well-being of the famous *cantatrice* is duly set forth. It will be remembered by all who saw her when she was last here that she had taken on unusual weight. It did not seem to impair her voice, but it otherwise interfered with her artistic work and also, no doubt, her comfort. By dieting and exercise she has regained her former outlines. Tetrazzini and her husband have been living in Switzerland ever since the war started. She refuses to sing in Europe during the war, except for Red Cross benefits. She has maintained a hospital, and recently her investment of half a million in Italian bonds was one of the important items of world news. The diva is known to be a very poor sailor, and it is feared that this fact, coupled with the fear of submarines, would have effect upon her voice, if not upon her general health. Bozelli is a tenor of rare power, but does not appear in opera with Tetrazzini. He is a Rumanian. He writes that Tetrazzini's voice is really finer than ever, showing benefit from rest and being kept in training by judicious vocal exercise. As soon as the war is over we may expect to hear the great singer here in California, where she was discovered to North American audiences. She had enjoyed a reputation in South American countries, where Leahy found her and induced her to come here.

Difference in National Trait

A recent despatch to the effect that the German State League proposes to fine any singer who leaves Germany within a period of five years to accept engagement in the United States naturally leads to a consideration of a local instance that is becoming somewhat celebrated. Director Hertz of the San Francisco Symphony is one of the musicians from that country who came here when the coming was good, and finding the staying desirable has endeavored to complete his naturalization. There is a complication in that, between the date of his application and the hearing of the same, war was declared against Germany. That would shut him out from becoming a citizen except for the contention that his application was in before he became an enemy alien. The point has been raised on in another case unfavorable to his contention, but his particular case has not yet been considered. A number of prominent citizens are lending assistance to get him through, foremost among whom is President Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company. The point that will be apparent here is the difference between the public sentiment of this country and that. Here there are Americans who see their way to assist a German artist to establish himself, and there an inhibition is proposed for their artists who may desire to come here for profit. It is very possible that Hertz's application is made to help out the situation as to the next symphony season. The San Francisco Musical Association is baying a rather trying time to guarantee funds for the next season.

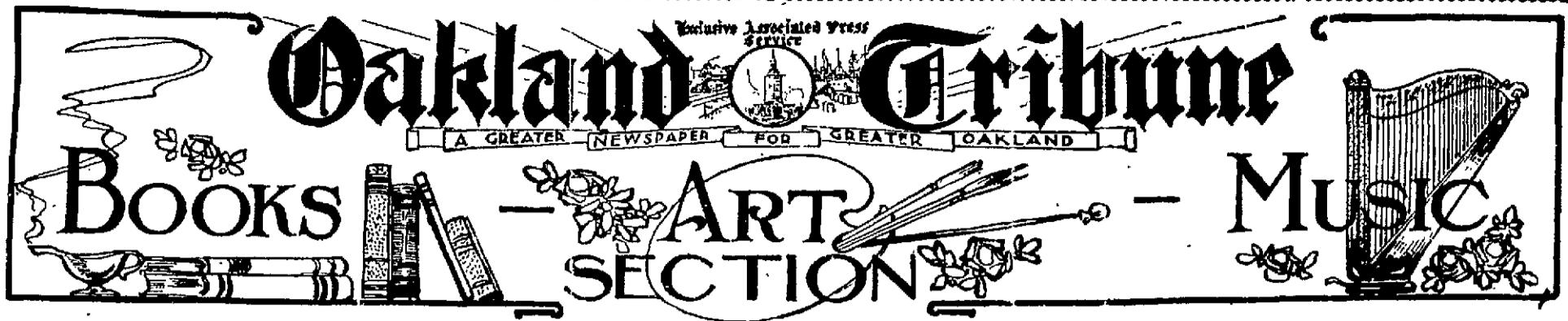
Story of a Pioneer

Ignatz Steinbart, whose gift of \$240,000 for an aquarium in Golden Gate Park is the most recent considerable public bequest, was one of the Argonauts who built up his fortune here. His very first experience in this country was as a pack peddler, which in the earlier days was a very common method of merchandising. He made his way to California in the fifties and engaged in merchandising in this city with one of the Seligmans. They prospered unusually, and about the year 1868 retired from the mercantile business. One of the stories of the time is that Seligman drew a check on the Bank of California for \$10,000, upon which payment was refused. In those days checks were honored on the general reputation of the drawer, without much reference to his balance. In this case the man behind the check was perfectly good, and dishonoring his check so angered him that he declared that he would start another bank. Accordingly, so it is related, the Seligmans and the Steinbarts founded the Anglo-California Bank next door to the California. They came as near to taking its name as they could. Ex-Governor Low was made president. The Seligmans went to New York some forty years ago, but the Steinbarts remained in California, turning their money over in one way and another. At the time of his death, Ignatz was estimated to be worth three millions.

The Liberty Loan

The bond placing houses are boasting for the great liberty loan to their full ability. As they know how, their efforts must tell. Until this loan is out of the way there will be nothing doing in their regular business. The prospects are that the loan will be readily subscribed. Though the country is loaded with money, the immense sum required to finance the countries at war is expected to drain some of the surplus, and it is figured there will be a brisk demand after it is out of the way for normal loans at rates something above that which has prevailed before. The prospect is further attractive from the fact that a great deal of the money loaned to foreign countries will come back at once in exchange for the supplies we are sending over in such enormous quantities.

THE KNAVE



SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1917.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTES

*Four Plays of Leading Spanish Dramatist Are Made Available to the English Reading Public
War Book of Great Neutral Is One to Inspire the Discussion and the Study of Fundamentals*

SPANISH PLAYS BY BENAVENTE

SOME have written, during the last twelve-month, of the Celtic movement in literature, that our periodicals, largely, would have us believe that the renaissance in Ireland is the only worth-while one upon the turbulent globe. Naturally as we may get them without the delay and loss of distortion of translation, the evidence from Ireland is nearer at hand and more easily accessible. It cannot mean, however, that we are to slight the genius of present-day Russia, for instance, and of Spain.

A literature of supple, delicate style and one founded upon observation is that of the latter-day renaissance in Spain, a movement which has as one of its compelling and stimulating figures the dramatist Jacinto Benavente. Martinez Sierra, Pio Baroja, Valle-Inclan, the Machados, and Azorin are some of those in whose hands Spanish letters rest today and of whom we have been given but little opportunity to study. At Madrid, it is conceded, a new era has arrived and there has been a radical and absolute triumph of principles. The works of Benavente have marked time with this revolution.

Benavente has set himself no new task. He would tear away many of the shams of society. It is his method that is different. His four plays which have been published in English, "The Bonds of Interest," "His Widow's Husband," "La Malquerida" (The Ill-Beloved), and "The Evil Doers of Good" are said to be as representative as any four could be. In all he sets a seemingly irresponsible character of the streets against a conventionalized type and contrasts many things which are labeled "proper" and "right" with others that are close to the heart and natural.

The dramatist's power to picture the vagabond and to put into his mouth stirring protests may in a measure be explained by the fact that Benavente, although a son of a distinguished physician, lived for a while with a circus. He loved the life of the rover and it was his delight to talk with persons of all sorts and conditions, especially those who were simple and childlike in nature and whose hearts were never far beneath the surface. Clowns fascinated him.

So we find in "His Widow's Husband" the rascally and plausible Casalonga, a traveling vendor of books and of gossip, who is possessed of a tongue to carry an argument with any. In "The Bonds of Interest" it is Crispin, a rogue, who speaks for the author when he would be heard and in "The Evil Doers of Good" it is Don Heliodoro, regarded as a good-for-nothing pensioner, whose words are those of New Spain.

Of the four plays, "The Evil Doers of Good" has the most force and would seem, in America, to be the most effective. So strong does it preach against accepted ideas of charity and the proprieties, that many leaders in philanthropic work walked out of the house on its first presentation. It is a challenge flung at those who would regulate in detail the lives of others. To a worthy woman who has led in a reform movement which has not halted at shifting the peasantry into and out of marriage, Don Heliodoro says, in the play:

"You are not handing out alms and charity for nothing. All you ask is a

RABINDRANATH TAGORE WRITES REMINISCENCES

Lightly Painted Memory Pictures of Value as Index to the Mental and Spiritual Development

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE has written his "Reminiscences." These are not a complete autobiography, which Tagore readers the world over hope for some day, but rather a series of "mental pictures," written in a casual style, with no attempt at continuity of material, save that they begin with his childhood and continue through his early manhood, up to his voyage to England and America in 1912.

Lightly as are these memory pictures painted, they are valuable as an index to the mental and spiritual development of this foremost of Oriental scholars and poets. There are shown various aspects of his juvenile character, the unrest and disquiet of adolescence and the disillusioned maturity which nevertheless maintained its idealism which made Tagore hostile to the materialism and commercialism of the Occident, and to its claims of superiority over the Oriental ways of life and living. The book contains a vivid record of states of mind, rather than of external circumstances. It offers a curious mingling of Tagore's subjective impressions, his sage comments on the objective aspects of the world in which he has grown, charming portrayals of the home life, the social customs and amenities and of nature.

Of his boyhood Tagore says he and his brothers were "under the rule of servants," a condition which subjected them according to custom to the care and authority of servants, in which their "minds were left clear of the toils and constant coddling, pampering and dressing up."

Tagore has been most candid in his reminiscences of his school days. However, unlike his associates, he was in some respects one with them in the naughtiness which are common to school boys, and he tells of pranks and tricks which are quite in keeping with those of the youngsters of today. He recalls the "reign of the servants" as one in no wise "glorious or cheerful," and the record he gives of his chastisements and the subsequent sedition when "our heads were crammed into the huge water jars" to suppress the howls of pain shows him to have been not entirely lacking in those qualities which we sum up as "typical boy."

Tagore's life has been marked by eminent success as a teacher, and the recollection of his own misdeeds "confronting him and smiling at him" have made him a lenient schoolmaster. Part of Tagore's pedagogy is set

profession of faith, an oath of allegiance, social, religious, political, sentimental—yes, even sentimental. You are shocked when you find someone who is not ready to sell his soul, his most cherished beliefs, for whatever you are ready to offer, and there are fewer poor men who will do it, let me tell you, than gentlemen among the upper classes. You think you are encouraging virtue when what you are doing is fostering hypocrisy. You are not educating the masses—you are holding a ruler in one hand and a piece of candy in the other. Good isn't a seed which you sow with one

down in this part of the book, where he speaks of the mistake of judging the child from the standpoint of the grown-up, "forgetting that a child is quick and mobile like a running stream; and that, in the case of such, any touch of imperfection need cause no great alarm, for the speed of the flow itself is the best corrective. When stagnation sets in then comes danger. So it is for the teacher, more than the pupil, to beware of wrong doing."

Regarding the home study of himself and his brothers, Sir Rabindranath says their time was wasted although they accomplished much book learning. He recalled the study of physics in which there was no physical object within reference, and he adds, "to employ an epic to teach language is like using a sword to shave with—bad for the sword and bad for the chin." Tagore has included numerous dicta regarding successful teaching in his boyhood reminiscences.

Singularly free from obstacles to his full development has been the life of Tagore, and unusual in a degree was the influence of his father in that natural self expression. Tagore pays high tribute to his father who he says "knew that truth, if strayed from, can be found again, but a forced or blind acceptance of it from the outside effectually bars the way."

There is much in the book which sheds light upon the living and thinking of the cultured and well-bred of the Far East. The author laments the absence of those wonderful "mujlis," the informal coming together, with the result that "our home life has become joyless. We have ceased to contrive opportunities to bring men together simply because we love our fellow men."

Tagore touches upon the influence of the English in administering the government of India, and laments that in the almost exclusive study of English and English literature has shut out the literature of other European countries, literatures which voice more systematically than the English classics the art of self control and reticence.

The book is a noteworthy example of consideration, both subjective and objective of the religious, educational, political and literary aspects of life. It will find a ready place among the books by and about Sir Rabindranath Tagore.—H. P. F.

"My Reminiscences," by Sir Rabindranath Tagore; New York, Macmillan Company, \$1.50.

eye on the harvest. You scatter the seed. Some falls on fertile ground; very well. Some the wind carries away, but you lose nothing. The joy of doing good is sowing the seed, not in what you think you are going to get out of it."

"La Malquerida" is a story of love that is close to hate and perhaps, dramatically, the most powerful. It is essentially a drama of the older world and in it there is a heroine who pretends to hate her stepfather that she may not show her love and a step-

Continued on Next Page.

WORLD AT WAR BY GEORG BRANDES

DOUBLY interesting as the work of a great neutral writer and because of its evidence of prophesies fulfilled, "The World at War" must stand as a wonderful and unprejudiced discussion of the war and its causes. As a neutral work it will antagonize those on each side of the argument. It should be welcomed in the United States, for this country remained neutral through the events with which this book is concerned. Georg Brandes, the author, will find that in the revolution in Russia, one of his main causes to withhold support from the allies, has disappeared. In this work, he is the true neutral, he supports neither side. In his hatred for war and zeal that his own country may keep out of it, he attacks the pretenses in which nations on both sides have cloaked their reasons for fighting and would show that there is nearly the same amount of self-delusion on both sides.

In 1881, this man, Georg Brandes of Denmark, wrote an essay in which he said that the progressive men of Germany were all old men and that the reactionaries were the youths. He feared the time when the latter class would be in power and said:

"And when that time comes, Germany will be alone, isolated, hated by the neighboring countries, a stronghold of conservatism in the center of Europe. Around it, in Italy, in France, in Russia, in the north, there will rise a generation imbued with international ideas and eager to carry them out in life. But Germany will lie there, old and half stifled in her coat of mail, armed to the teeth, and protected by all the weapons of murder and defense which science can invent.

"And there will come great struggles and greater wars. If Germany wins, Europe, in comparison with America, will politically be as Asia in comparison to Europe. But if Germany loses, then

"But it is not seemly to play the prophet."

These words were written thirty-six years ago. In 1888 he wrote again: "Not liberty but order and might is the motto of New Germany. And the days in store for Europe may be expressed in the song in Vauvudur's Saga: 'Hard days, sword days, death days.'"

In the days that follow Brandes turns his attention to the growing martial spirit in other countries. He finds Ernest Psichari writing in France extravagant praise of the vocation of the soldier and singing a sort of hymn of hate against Germany. This was in 1913 and a year later the author was dead at the front. Charles Peguy, who wrote "Youth's Master," a man of simple heart and great soul, died in battle a year later.

One reads in the book queer contradictions. For years we may have held the picture of Alsace and Lorraine pleading for liberation. Brandes prints a petition from those lands in which it is prayed that no war be entered upon for their sakes as no matter what the outcome, it would mean ruin. Their economic existence depended upon their free trade with Germany. There is a chapter on the inspired, "manufactured" patriotism of Germany and one, written in 1914,

(Continued on Page 23)

CRIME STORY

"The Man in the Evening Clothes Has Master Criminal of Debonair Type as Hero; by John Reed Scott

Since "Raffles" applied the reverse English to the detective story and the gentleman crook became a hero for fiction, there has been a separate place in most men's fancy for stories of this type. There is a sense of daring and excitement that attends the adventures of the polished criminal that is not to be found even in the equally brave exploits of the detective. Arsin Lupine and Jimmy Dale have their admirers and the shelf set aside for this particular class of books is becoming more heavily laden each year.

But of course the "gentleman criminal" story must have enough of literary merit and enough of stirring adventure of the better sort to rob it of its implausibility and to make of its reading something for recreation.

John Reed Scott has contributed the latest of these books and it is a good one. "The Man in Evening Clothes" has all the mystery and all the adventure its name implies. For a "hero" it has a master criminal, debonair and relentless, a man believed to be a member of the social set and one who terrorizes Washington society as he goes about, armed with an automatic, faultlessly dressed and masked. As to be expected, there are many tense situations and ample opportunity for Read to display his skill as the weaver of the thrilling yarn.

Listen, you of the brotherhood who delight in the tale of the detective and the criminal. On returning to his apartment in Washington one night and starting to undress, Colin Marjoribanks, spendthrift, perceives a large pearl drop out of his waistcoat. He identifies it, unhesitatingly, as the pearl in the pendant of the lady upon whom he had been calling and, deciding that in the existing state of his pocketbook its acquisition is providential and the risk of discovery too slight to be weighed, he keeps it. When the lady explains her loss he is full of plausible sympathy and helpful suggestion, but what is his surprise when, later, she informs him by phone that she has actually found the pearl on her person. On top of this he receives a letter, postmarked at midnight, which explains.

Is this not a situation worthy of the Raffles story? Anyhow, it is but one in this book of rapid action, suspense, and danger. When one would lose sight of the perplexities of the day this is a good book to tie to.

"The Man in Evening Clothes," by John Reed Scott: New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.)

OF POLAND.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, author of "The Reconstruction of Poland and the Near East," to appear—in June, wrote to his publishers: "I love these people of the Near East, and most of my old students are fighting in the present war. They are not fighting against Great Britain and France at all, but to keep Russia out of Constantinople. I am in no sense hostile to Russia—that is, to the Russian people—and I think Russia has as wonderful a future as any nation in Europe. The trouble is that her ruling caste is imbued by exactly the same spirit as the Prussian Junkers." This was written in 1916, when czarism was still supreme in Russia. What the attitude of the new Russia will be toward the Balkan states and Constantinople events have not as yet shown.

RUSSIA.

A new book, "Russia of Yesterday and Tomorrow," is announced by the Century Company to be published in June. The author, Baroness Souiny, is a Russian noble-woman at present in the United States. Her husband, a noted Russian surgeon, was at one time attached to the court and the baroness, as an intimate friend of a lady-in-waiting to the czarina, writes with authority on the court intrigues, particularly among the Russian intellectual women, which have resulted in reducing Czar Nicholas to plain Mr. Romanoff. Baroness Souiny is not a democrat; she is an aristocrat, and even more, she is a cosmopolitan. Disliking Germans, she confesses to admiration of German efficiency; loving Russia, she still deplores its ineffectiveness.

WIRELESS

Now to those who search the deep,
Gleam of Hope and Kindly Light,
Once, before you turn to sleep,
Breathe a message through the night.
Never doubt that they'll receive it.
Send it, once, and you'll believe it.

Wrecks that burn against the stars,
Decks where death is wallowing green,
Snare the breath among their spars,
Hear the flickering threads between,
Quick, through all the storms that blind them,
Quick with worlds that rush to find them.

Think you these aerial wires
Whisper more than spirits may?
Think you that our strong desires
Touch no distance when we pray?
Think you that no wings are flying
'Twixt the living and the dying?

Inland, here, upon your knees,
You shall breathe from urgent lips,
Round the ships that guard your seas,
Fleet on fleet of angel ships;
Yea, the guarded may so bless them
That no terrors can distress them.

You shall guide the darkling prow,
Kneeling thus—and far inland—
You shall touch the storm-beat brow
Gently as a spirit-hand.
Even a blindfold prayer may speed them,
And a little child may lead them.

—From "Songs of the Trawlers," by Alfred Noyes in June Bookman.

"SUCCESS IN SUBURBS" IS INSPIRATIONAL AND TIMELY

Volume Comes at Time When Quips at "Lonesomehurst" No Longer Win the Vaudeville Laugh

THE day has passed when the mere words "Lonesomehurst" or "Sloughville" could win a laugh from the vaudeville patron or the reader of the comic weekly. Too many people have moved to Lonesomehurst. Too many have tired of air-shafts and furnaces. Too many have seen more merit in the garden plot than the flower box. Too many have found a way to solve the high cost of living in a kitchen garden and a chicken yard. In fact, the joke about the suburbanite has lost its flavor. It is past. Especially at this time, when war necessities are forcing many to till the soil who before hardly knew a pothole digger from a spiral ratchet screwdriver, the suburbanite in his numerous varieties is a most important personage.

John R. McMahon's new volume, "Success in the Suburbs" could hardly, therefore, have appeared at a better hour than this. Intended particularly for the city dweller who is about to be a suburbanite, it is not less of worth for the subordinates who already exist. It will teach them a lot of things they don't know. Beyond that, it will be interesting reading for them, for anyone, in fact, since Mr. McMahon has an unusually interesting style to add to his knowledge of things rural as equipment for preparing such a volume. Here is an example from an early chapter, for instance:

"Commuter is a rather dismal word. A commuter commutes. We know him as an undersized, trall man with a worried look, bald in front and with gray wisps above the ears. He is seen either coming or going. When he is coming he carries a newspaper as he speeds up the track to catch the 7:30 and when he is going, homeward bound, he staggers under a mountain of bundles and agricultural implements peeping shyly through their casings. He is like the Pilgrim in Bunyan's immortal tale. He started out with the high ideal of obtaining the peace and joy of country life—of breathing fresh air and realizing a competence from poultry. Look at him now. He doesn't get fresh air running after trains and maybe he squanders his egg profits on those bundles. The commuter deserves sympathy."

"It is quite another matter with the suburbanite. Although he commutes, he is unlike the commuter. He is a fine upstanding figure of a man

who is no slave to time-table and parcels. If he ever sprints after a train he does it joyfully, considering it better exercise than golf, and he carries any necessary packages with a dignity that evokes admiration at train shed or ferry. The genuine high-class suburbanite is full of health and cheer and roots persistently for country life."

Mr. McMahon, if he had written but one chapter of the book, that on "Carving Independence with Tools," would have made a suitable and valuable article. Ignorance of the use of tools, even of such common tools as hammer and plane, is one of the most surprising things one finds in suburban districts. Hence the needless bills for carpenters and plumbers that add heavily to already overtaxed burdens. The present author does not, it is true, give much space on how to hammer nails instead of the thumb or on proper ways of chiseling so as to save the clothing, but he does offer suggestions about unusual tools that are meant to save many rents and many gray hairs. Familiarity with tools is among the most valuable bits of knowledge to possess anywhere, city or country, and Mr. McMahon succeeds in making it achievable.

The location of likely sites for suburban homes (including such good advice as to how to know the real estate dealer), finances, legal fixings and fences and the erection of the home are matters to which the earlier part of the book is devoted. More detailed considerations, including lighting, heating, water-supply and sewage disposal, the garden, fruit trees and small fruits and animals and poultry are later considered. The writer has been apparently very careful in editing the useful series of tables which he includes as an appendix.

—R. H. D.

"Success in the Suburbs," by John R. McMahon: New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.)

A NEW SANDMAN VOLUME.

"Sandman Tales," a new book for younger readers, by Abbie Phillips Walker, is published this week by the Harpers. This new volume of Stories for Bed-time containing tales of fanciful and real life, including fairies, animals, goblins, mermaids, flowers, and toys, is adapted, like the author's previously published book, "Told by the Sandman," to the amusement of very little folks.

ENCHANTMENT

Quaintly Philosophical Story of Ireland and Irish Heroine Is E. Temple Thurston's Latest Novel.

The prolific E. Thurston Temple, who but a little while back gave us the matrimonial whimsicality "The Five-Barred Gate," has written what is, perhaps, the most delightful of his many books, "Enchantment." The creator of Richard Furlong and Sally Bishop has given us here Patricia Desmond, quite another sort of creature and he has placed her in a quaint atmosphere without which she could not be understood.

The story is one of the Irish temperament. It is a tale of a part of the Emerald Isle where, in this twentieth century, people believe in fairies and make bargains with God. It was such a bargain that Desmond made on the birth of Patricia. She was to belong to the church.

When "Pat" grew up as the most beautiful of all the Desmond girls and grew more to be indispensable to the father, his resolution began to waver and in desperation he sought a way out of his promise. The way is shown by a priest who was more anxious to save the soul of the father than to gain the daughter to the convent and who forms the pact. Patricia need not join the convent so long as her father keeps sober.

All goes well until the night of "Pat's" first party. Then Desmond, left to himself, breaks the pledge. Pat gets a new idea of what life in the world must be like, and fate, chance, and destiny work out things in their own way.

There is in the philosophy of the Irish girl an evidence that the writer has studied well his subject, that he has gotten "inside" in dealing with the temperament of his people and there is a convincing note that makes natural any action the girl may take. Through the story like a clear brook runs a sparkling ribbon of humor and always there is not far off the charm that is Ireland's.

And this is what we would call it: a presentable tale of Ireland, of candle-light and of love-light, of whimsy and woe, and a bit of Irish laughter at the close.

"Enchantment," by E. Temple Thurston: New York, D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.)

PAXTON HIBBEN.

Since the outbreak of the war Paxton Hibben has been engaged as war correspondent in Europe for the Associated Press. It is in consequence of the interference of the censor of British news in Greece that "Constantine I and the Greek People" is being published by the Century Company. The book contains that news which MacKenzie would not permit to be sent through the ordinary medium of mails or telegraph. It is a narrative of the "other side" in Greece—the king's side, which, according to Mr. Hibben, is essentially the allies' side.

SPANISH PLAYS BY BENAVENTE

(Continued from preceding page.)

father who murders the suitor who would marry the girl. The declarations forced in times of stress are particularly intense and the situations are handled as only an artist of much attainment could. "The Bonds of Interest" is a whimsical triumph of love over financial scruples and is to be admired for its extravagances. It is called a play of puppets and its author admits it never could happen. The character of the rogue Crispin who bluffs and talks his master into wealth is one to live. "His Widow's Husband" hits at the pretense that is often foisted as reverence of the dead.

Fascinating for their expression of the spirit of vagabondage the plays reflect the spirit that was Francisco Villon's. With mockery and jest they would shame many of our shams out of existence. A facility to leap from one situation to another, irony, an ability at repartee, and the power perpetually to astonish and surprise are Benavente's. It is not to be wondered that he has been called the greatest living Spanish dramatist.

A. B. S.

"Plays by Jacinto Benavente," translated by John Garrett Underhill: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.)

BY TEACHER

'Schoolmaster of Great City'
Story of Humanizing the School; Traces Progress Made in Education.

Angelo Patri, principal of a metropolitan school, is a man unknown to the world of authors. Nor does his name shine, so far as we are able to discover, among that long line of writers and theorists on educational subjects—pedagogic authorities. But with the publication of his "Schoolmaster of the Great City" it is certain that he will be recognized by a vast army of teachers and writers as a preacher of their ideas.

Angelo Patri is an Italian who came to America as a youth—who as a public school student experienced the results of the educational sin of "standardization." He saw from his very earliest days in school the mistake of the deadly uniformity which was the watchword of the school system. As a young teacher he encountered the same ironclad conformity to type, with no regard to the individuality of the pupil, a conformity which caused him to change from one position to another until he was given the principship of a school. There he decided to put into practice the "dream school" ideas which he had avowed. And in his efforts to accomplish that he met opposition from parents, school authorities, pupils, the public. But he persevered in his work of humanizing the school with the result of ultimate success and reward. Mr. Patri pictures the school not as a "perfectly adjusted machine for turning out a uniform product," but as an all-powerful institution which takes into account the numberless diverse natures with which it comes in contact, training each so that it will reach its fullest self-expression and development.

"A Schoolmaster of the Great City" traces clearly the progress which has been made in educational methods in this country during the past decade or two. It is an absorbingly interesting tale of actual happenings.

It is well written, with a world of encouragement for those who are engaged in similar work, and an interesting vision of that world's possibilities for those who have heretofore regarded it in a most impersonal way. ("A Schoolmaster of the Great City," by Angelo Patri, New York, Macmillan Company, \$1.25.)

COBB ON WAR

"Speaking of Prussians" Is Appeal to Americans

That class of war literature which has been inspired by a patriotic appeal to Americans to give of their manhood has been enriched by a contribution from Irvin S. Cobb. That master humorist has laid aside for the nonce his inimitable humor and his happy facility for expressing the ludicrous and has taken seriously to excoriating his brethren. "Speaking of Prussians" is the title under which one of Cobb's magazine contributions has now been published, and within the covers of a very compact volume he urges Americans to give of their lives that freedom and democracy may be forever saved from the curse of Prussianism.

Cobb was one of a mere half dozen men from the outside world who were eye witnesses to the first days of the European struggle, to the invasion of Belgium and the occupation of northern France. He saw the war in all of its hideousness and he writes in this latest book:

"I hate war with all my heart. It is the most obscene, the most hideous, the most brutal, the most malignant—and sometimes the most necessary spectacle that ever the eye of mortal man has rested on. . . . But merely because we are willing to give of our wealth, and our granaries, and our steel mills, we cannot expect to have an honorable share in this war. Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins."

"Speaking of Prussians" is longer than its original, which appeared in magazine form. The author has added material which did not appear in the former, but which simply tends to make more convincing the points which he emphasizes. The book is a worthy contribution to the war literature which is constantly growing.

("Speaking of Prussians," by Irvin S. Cobb; New York, George H. Doran Company, 50 cents.)

WORLD AT WAR
BY GEORG BRANDES

Continued from Page 21)

on the fundamental causes of the war. "The rivalry between England and Germany alone has made the world war possible," he says. "Until now the two nations have never made war upon each other. Yet the new century has witnessed a tension arise between them and grow so violent that upon two previous occasions it almost broke into war. The first time—after Tangiers—war was avoided because France was unprepared; and the second time—after the Agadir—because Germany retreated at the decisive moment."

Two views peculiarly neutral are these:

"If the English have viewed Germany with disfavor it is largely because their ignorance of the German people made them particularly receptive to the campaign of the nationalistic press. A man like Maxe, for instance, in his National Review, has for half a dozen years designated Germany as the enemy. As a subject German is scarcely taught in English schools and universities. In all Scotland there is not one chair of German language and literature. In England there is one—in Cambridge. Out of one hundred members of the House of Commons ninety-five do not know one word of the language."

And then:

"Yet ignorance is not the essence of the Anglo-German quarrel, for the hatred is most violent in Germany, and there English is extensively known."

Brandes has spared no efforts to translate the different points of view of the nations at war. The assertion that the allies are fighting for the preservation of the smaller states and for democracy, in his view, is flattened against the monarchy of the czar. Part hero we have a later knowledge of events which, peculiarly, this prophet did not foresee. A New Russia fighting for the allies and the entrance of the republic of the United States into the struggle are forces to back the argument which were not visible at the time this neutral was writing.

One takes it from the bits of correspondence he quotes that being a recognized writer in a neutral country is no easy task. Constantly Brandes is called to account by leaders in France, Germany, and England. He admits that attempts had been made to influence him to write glowingly of one side and quotes from a German letter offering a promise that should he show friendship for that side "he would not be forgotten." But in a way he puts them all in one boat:

"Like the English and French," he writes, "the German papers are filled to overflow with self-praise; therefore foreign approbation, for a change, is most eagerly sought. But to be acceptable praise must be unconditional. No side cares to hear the truth, or what the writer believes to be the truth; both sides seek nothing but encouragement, praise, flattery."

One feels that it is Russia and the record of her atrocities that keeps the Dane from being one with the allies. Yet he finds some excuse here and sets it down to ignorance. In proof he quotes peasants who had taken part in a massacre of some Jews as expressing the belief that the murdered Jews had, but one week previously, killed the Saviour. In some spot in Russia Poland is a spot dear to the author's heart and the dream of a new Poland after the war, to his mind, may justify some of the horrors of the struggle.

Brandes' famous appeal for peace is included in the book, an appeal in which he says that neither of the fighting forces can be crushed and that it is as foolish for people to say they do not wish to crush Germany but only its militarism as to say "I do not wish to hurt the porcupine, but only to pull out its quills." After that he is largely concerned with answering protests his appeal evoked.

It is evident that Brandes is scrupulously maintaining his neutrality but that his leanings are, in reality, toward the allies. The essays written before the war which he knew was coming lay the measure of blame to Germany. In his book there is that to stimulate thought of the war in terms other than sentiment, much to be met with argument, and much to inspire serious study. It is well for any warring person to walk and talk for a while with a neutral—A. B. S.

("The World at War," by Georg Brandes; New York, The Macmillan Company, \$1.50.)

MAGAZINES

Booth Tarkington, Edna Ferber, Jack Lait, H. C. Witwer, Sophie Kerr, and David Grayson are some of the favorites whose names appear under the titles of stories and articles in the American for June. The story of a newsboy who became a "top-notcher" at 39 is the true story of Matthew C. Brush, told by Alfred Grunberg in the number. Fred C. Kelly has an article of "tips" called "What Men Would You Bet on as Being Honest?" and Sophie Kerr's contribution is another concerning Victor, who learns a new punch from an ancient hero, "Middle West Apathy" is the subject of Booth Tarkington's article. Linda Buntyn Willis has written a love story and the usual departments are continued. "Vagabond or Gentleman" is by a new writer, Edison Marshall and is one of a novelist. "The Old Stone Mason" is David Grayson as he always is.

POPULAR MECHANICS.

Many of war's new inventions are included in the June issue of Popular Mechanics. One may read of a motor car which supports a steel signal tower or of a way to ward off the submarine by placing whirling discs in its path. A picture of the H-3 aground near Eureka is one near home and there is an article on the difficulties of moving the craft. How phonographs are used to drill soldiers is another curious bit of information. The magazine, as usual, is filled with interesting facts of science and has pictures on every page. A familiar scene shown is that of San Francisco's new sea wall.

REMINGTON

When the late Frederic Remington first appeared in the office of Harper & Brothers he looked like a cowboy just off a ranch, which, in fact, was the case. J. Henry Harper then describes the visit in connection with the anniversary of the house, which is this year celebrating its hundredth birthday.

"The sketches which he brought with him were very crude, but had all the ring of new and live material. In course of conversation with him he told me that his ranch life had proved an utter failure, and that he had recently found himself stranded in a small Western town with but a quarter of a dollar in his pocket. He was anxious to get to New York, but was at a loss to conceive where the funds were to come from to pay his car fare over."

"As he entered an unprepossessing little inn in the evening he noticed that there was a game of poker in progress in the open barroom, and he took in the situation at a glance; two professional gamblers were plucking a man who looked like an Eastern drummer. Remington watched the players for a few minutes and then suggested to the commercial traveler that he had better stop and go up to bed. The savage looks of the two gamblers put Remington on his guard and he whipped out his gun, told the card-sharers to hold up their hands, and covered his retreat until he and his befriended companion were safe in the man's bedroom and had locked and barricaded the door. Remington, anticipating further trouble, sat with his gun ready all night; and when he heard stealthy steps outside their door, several hours later on, he gave the rustlers clear evidence that he was awake and ready for action. Remington's new-found friend was overwhelming in his gratitude and begged to know what he could do to recompense him for his timely assistance. Remington said that he desired to go to New York, but lacked the requisite funds. The upshot was that his new acquaintance was also on his way to the same city and invited Remington to accompany him at his expense. On his arrival Remington promptly called at Franklin Square.

"Frederic Remington soon developed into a very remarkable artist, both in black-and-white drawings and in oil paintings, and later on in life became a skillful sculptor as well. He wrote many articles and stories for Harper's Magazine, and his style was excellent, concise, and lucid, and gave me the impression that he had taken Guy de Maupassant for his model. We published altogether five volumes of his works. Remington was a noted football player while he was at Yale, and he had the build of a young Hercules; and as a painter and writer he had the vigor and enthusiasm of a born artist. His special field in art was cowboy and army life."

WITH BOOKS AND WRITERS OF BOOKS

In that inevitable collection of the joys and sorrows of the lecture road, "From Pillar to Post," John Kendrick Bangs devotes one chapter to what he terms the "humors of the road." Repartee has always been a characteristic gift of the American people. "Whether I travel north, south, east or west," writes Mr. Bangs, "I find in great abundance—humor conscious, and humor unconscious; humor in all its infinitely varied qualities, and a character most appealing." Among the amusing bits of spontaneous wit he cites the comment of a puzzled farmer who, after listening to an enthusiastic eulogy from Mrs. Bangs of the advantages of farm life, turned to Mr. Bangs with a seemingly innocent curiosity, and asked: "Which one o' ye does the lecturin'?" Another was the sally of an old negro driver who, looking at Mr. Bangs' suitcase, asked, "What yo' sellin'?" "Brains," said Mr. Bangs. "Lawsy me! Sellin' brains, eh?" he rejoined. "Waah, suh, Ah'm sorry. Yo' looked so kind o' set up Ah thought yo' was sellin' seegyars. Dem seegyars drummers is mighty few wid dem samples, suh; an' Ah'd been a hopin' you'd spar' me a han'ful. But if you're dealin' in brains, hit ain't likely yo' got enough to gib away."

RUTH MCENERY STUART.

Ruth McEnery Stuart, who died last month, was a quick worker, says one who knew her well. She often got up at five o'clock, and after a cup of coffee, which she made herself, would write until noon. Rarely, unless there were a special haste, did she keep on during the afternoon hours. She never forgot a good story once heard, but she avoided in her books all photographic—or phonographic—reproduction of actual facts. Before she began to write for publication, which was not until after her husband's death, she had often contributed nonsense verses and comic material for amateur entertainments. It was in this way that she composed her well-known farce, "The White Cap Sisters," writing bit by bit for the different characters her friends were to play, and the part of the mother for her own acting.

A YOUNG NATURALIST.

Walter F. McCaleb, author of "Happy, the Life of a Bee," published a few days ago, says that his interest in bees dates from his earliest childhood, that according to family chronicles the first words he ever uttered were "bee bite"—a verbal expression of early painful acquaintance with their habits. Almost as soon as he could run he began to keep bee colonies. As a boy he hunted wild bees in Texas, taking as a bait honey in a saucer as he walked along the Nueces river. In this way he would track them to caves in the hillside. Then, tying himself to a rope, he would drop down and help himself to their store. In "Happy" Mr. McCaleb has endeavored to interest other children in bees.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS.

Harper & Brothers announce that they will publish on June 7, "Are We Capable of Self-Government?" by Frank W. Noyon, to which Harry A. Wheeler, first president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has written an introduction.

BOOKS TO BE REPRINTED.

Harper & Brothers announce that they are putting to press for reprinting, President Wilson's new book, "Why We Are at War," which was published a few days ago.

HISTORY OF U. S.

"A History of the United States," by Samuel L. Forman, has just returned to the press for its twelfth reprinting. Dr. Forman is well known in educational circles for his excellent text books on American history. His "History of the United States" is used in the public schools of New York, Philadelphia, Toledo, Detroit, Minneapolis, and many other cities. His latest book, "First Lessons in American History," gives the history of the United Schools in a biographical treatment which will stimulate the interest of primary grade children.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

As Soon As Published.

SMITH BROS.

13th St., Bet. Broadway and Washington



by Laura Orlie Brown

Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, open 1 to 5 p. m. daily. Free admission. Worth Ryder, acting director.

Exhibition of California Society of Etchers.

Exhibition of east bay artists, including 150 drawings, paintings and sculptures, jury-judged.

Palace of Fine Arts, Exposition Grounds, open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free admission. J. Nilsen Laurvik, art director. Rose V. Berry, docent.

Sculpture by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. Paintings by Randall Davey. Water colors by F. Hopkinson Smith. Decorative paintings and stage settings by Hermann Rose.

Retrospective exhibition of Axel Gallen Kallela, famous Finnish painter.

Exhibition of Hungarian painters, including Borenyi and G. K.

Contemporary graphic art of Holland.

Three galleries of contemporary American painters.

Phoebe A. Hearst art loan collection, including etchings, drawings, paintings, tapestries, rugs and antiques from many lands, engaging eleven galleries.

Paintings and embroideries by Maxwell Armfield (just installed.)

Joseph Raphael's paintings, Helgeson's Gallery, 345 Sutter street, San Francisco.

William P. Henderson's exhibition of Oils and Pastels at the Hill Toller Print Rooms.

What Will the Answer Be?

All Oakland knows—or that part of it that refuses to live by bread alone—that the Art Gallery in the Civic Auditorium was established eighteen months ago as a municipal activity, under the direction of the Free Library Board, who holds dominion—by some queer twist of the political game—over the Public Museum, in addition to their duties as purveyors of literature (and near-literature) to the Oakland public. And to the credit of these civilists who are thus serving a three-fold unrelated group of activities, let it be said that they have rendered superb service, in the face of the heaviest odds, a curtain of funds.

Incidentally, it does seem to an unprejudiced observer that the east bay has an overpowering penchant for grouping together unrelated public activities. Note the Alameda county hospital and the Relief Home. And that's worse than the grouping of the library administration, the museum and the Art Gallery together.

However, that's another story. To get back to the Art Gallery situation, it will be remembered that after appropriating funds for the maintenance of the gallery for six or seven months, further funds were not included in the budget for the ensuing year, and so the gallery was bankrupt.

But the Art Gallery has been going on its merry way, delighting, educating, refreshing, thousands of men, women and children at the EXPENSES OF A FEW LOYAL OAKLAND CITIZENS, pending the time of the creation of a new budget.

And that time is nearly here.

Does Oakland want to say to the world, "It is true that we are making

a record for the opening-up of manufacturing plants, and are in the midst of unprecedented commercial prosperity, but we really cannot be expected to support an Art Gallery. It doesn't bring in anything—nothing that we can put through the clearing house?"

Or does Oakland expect this handful of citizens—and not her richest citizens at that—to go on performing what is the plain duty of all the citizens?

At this time, one of the members of the library board is retiring, John Mole. The rest of the board stands thusly: Samuel Hubbard, Frank C. Parcells, Warren Olney Sr., and D. W. La Fortune.

It has been rumored that his honor, the mayor, has in contemplation for appointment a very good friend of art, Augustin C. MacDonald.

Let us hope that the rumor may grow into actuality, since every friend art may have that wears the garments of power, will be needed when budget-time comes round—some time between July 1 and September 1.

In the meantime the new council will have been organized and learned the ropes, and shaken down to business.

Then the whole question will be up to them—and the mayor.

Shall the Oakland Municipal Art Gallery, in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium, die of starvation, in a municipality proclaiming abroad its commercial prosperity?

It won't sound well, gentlemen.

And who knows but some of those rival Oaklands, U. S. A., may hear about it—how stingy you are about art—and have some fun with you.

And you won't like it a little bit, if said Oaklands should happen to be burgs of about 20,000 people, and have nice little art galleries all their own for the refreshment and education of their people.

What are you going to do about it?

Houdon Statue of Washington

The Palace of Fine Arts has been further enriched by the presence of a bronze replica of the splendid equestrian statue of The Father of America, designed in 1789 by the famous French sculptor Houdon.

The original—a marble—stands in Richmond, Va., where it has been a shrine ever since the little group of colonies became welded together into a nation.

The French sculptor had been invited by a group of patriotic Virginians to come to America, to immortalize in enduring marble the form and features of the First Virginian.

And thus he came, and took up his residence near that of Washington's, and the two became fast friends—so friendly, in fact, that the President permitted the sculptor to take all sorts of measurements of his arms, hands, legs, head, foot and chest. And not being possessed of more than the usual amount of vanity vouchsafed to men, Washington must have thought pretty well of the French sculptor. No doubt the two tested some good old port during the process.

So, thanks to the magnetism and the artistry of Houdon, San Francisco has the image of America's first President in her temple of art. Only San Francisco has gone Richmond one better—the California replica is executed in bronze, with all the richness of tone that bronze lends to art expression.

The monument is the gift of the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution, who were in charge of the impressive, dedicatory exercises on Memorial Day.

One more work of art to refine and refresh us.

What next?

Aspects of Modern Art

(So insistent has been the demand for excerpts from the article published some months ago by Henry Varnum Poor, in this department, that vital parts of it are here reproduced.)

In passing, it may be stated that Mr. Poor is one of the young radicals

among the California painters who mixes brains with his pigment. Whether he puts in too much brains, and not enough emotion, is a question each observer must judge for himself. But the fact remains that in this article Mr. Poor states great truths. And these truths are as true of the "modern" art of centuries ago as they are of the so-called "modern" art of today, as Mr. Poor shows.)

Art cannot exist for itself, nor for the one who creates it.

It is a language of emotional expression. Every true artist must have as the backbone of his work the idea of service. He must feel that if he succeeds the world will have been enriched by his work. Remove this faith, and the self denial, the sustained effort that is necessary to produce great art would collapse.

Good and useful work is often built upon a clear recognition and acceptance of limitations. Great work is only built upon the refusal on the part of its creator to accept limitations. The great artist has through the ages asked himself, and devoted himself to finding—"What is the ultimate?" The more nearly he reaches it the more lasting value does his work have.

The young artist of today who scorns the meaning of new art movements and declares the old is good enough for him, is a fool. The older men, who scent something new, are afraid. They condemn it to give themselves courage.

The real artist of today is a man born with the love of form and color, who longs to express himself with these. His longing must be so great that in the face of the complexity of his work he never loses courage. His mind must be eager to study and comprehend the art of the past, and eager to explore every unknown possibility in the present and future, so that from every source he may select and combine the elements that for him are most vital. So he may find the richest, fullest possibility of emotional expression, the most perfect language of art—its ultimate form.

Cezanne is an integral part of the real growth of art. Form, and form relations, something of what we mean in the word design, is the most essential element in art. Cezanne knew this—he was a truly classic painter in spirit. In his work he harnessed the scattered color—knowledge that the Impressionists were gaining, making it explain and give greater weight and meaning to form. After Cezanne form and color must mean the same thing. Cezanne was so absorbed in the most fundamental aspects of form, mass and plasticity, and the relating of color to these, that his form in its two dimensional aspect is often crude and distorted.

Color construction, exemplified in Cezanne, is a new and powerful means with which to build true art. It gives the possibility of a more apparent tangibility, a greater, stronger sense of reality than painting has ever before had. And this is not surface realism nor mere literalism. It is a realism which gets at the kernel of reality. In its mastery of essentials it gives freedom for reconstruction, for recreation, enabling the artist to hunt for perfection of type and completion of artistic structure, without losing the essence of realism. Intense realism becomes the finest, most vital idealism.

The attempt to make of the Art of Painting a pure art has been an extremely interesting development in modern painting.

Music is an art that begins and ends in itself. It is complete in its own order and movement, and need have no definite relation to tangible or intangible things in life, such as babbling brooks, starlit nights, or summer days. The purity of it as an art gives it a wonderful charm and freedom.

Painting as we have known it, is more related to poetry, in which the pure art form and the meaning are dual, equal elements. The masterpiece in poetry is the rare and perfect union of the verse form and movement on one hand and the meaning or sentiment on the other—where

each seems to give rise to the other, naturally and simply. Whitman's two lines to "Beautiful Women" is to me such a union:

"Women sit, or move to and fro—
some old, some young
The young are beautiful—but the old
the more beautiful than the young."

For painting, Giotto's "Rising of Lazarus," "Massacre of the Innocents," Massaccio's "Expulsion from the Garden of Eden," Michael Angelo's "Creation of Man," "The Brazen Serpent," many Rembrandt heads—all these seem to me masterpieces of this perfect union.

Music could develop into a pure art, because the single sound is appreciated by itself, and because of its existence in time, giving rhythm. The sound produced by the beating of sticks in primitive dance-music did not mean "sticks" to the savage, but coming in regular order, it gave him a sense of movement and desire to dance.

The beginning of poetry was inarticulate verse, really primitive music; but as sounds grew into words, and became definite symbols of things and ideas, they could not be used senslessly. So poetry became an impure or dual art, with the poetic form and the meaning as equal elements.

Abstract design, or decoration, and representation probably grew up together in the art of Painting. The most serious art of every people and time has combined both. However, line as line, and color as color can each be appreciated alone in something the same way as sound. This allows the existence of pure abstract design or decoration, which has always been one side of the art instinct of man. During the life of the race, abstract design has been given every chance to grow into all that it could grow into, but it has never had the emotional power of music, and has never meant to a people as much as the art which combined design and representation.

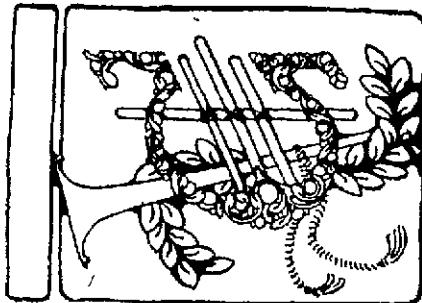
The primary reason is that design is static. It does not exist in time as music does, so the rhythm possible in design is nothing compared to the real physical rhythm of music, and which is the source of its power.

What has happened then, is that the makers of abstractions in color-pattern and line are glorifying their work as the ultimate form of art—the true expression of the modern age?

To me it seems as I have said. These men are keenly alive to the pure design side of every great work of art. They, personally, are not closely in touch with a stable, simple, real life which still exists under the superficial movement and fakeness of modern life. So they easily minimize the other side of all great painting and plunge into abstractions for which they claim and truly hope great things. And in the unbalanced neurotics, who are the product of the worst phase of modernity, their new language does arouse emotional response.

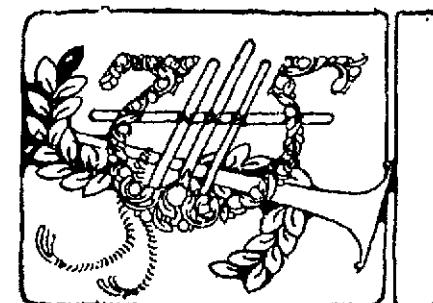
Form always has been, always will be, the great subject-matter of art. The emotion of form and form-relations is the strongest pure esthetic emotion. When these forms embody essentials of things in nature—when they are given by an artist who so thoroughly understands that his form reveals nature—then Modern Painting will have the emotional power, manifesting the force in modern life that great art of every time has been to the people of that time.

But in thinking of "the Age," and art as the expression of the age, do not narrow it down to a generation. Books, reproductions, rapid transportation should make this more than any other, a universal age. Because we no longer accept religious dogmas, surely we are not so devoid of real reverence and religion that we cannot understand Giotto and Michael Angelo and El Greco. Because we move in trains and clothe ourselves, Rubens' "Lion Hunt" and his free wholesome animalism have not therefore lost their hold upon us. Because we light with electricity Millet's peasant woman feeding her baby by the light of a candle is not meaningless.



MUSIC

By C. B. Brown



Heraclitus Was Right Says Walter Rothwell

In an interview with Marion Bauer, published in *The Musical Leader*, Walter Henry Rothwell, the American conductor, expresses as follows his views of the reason for the departure of modern music from the classical forms:

"It is a reflection of the age in which we are living, everything moves rapidly; this is the day of wireless telegraphy and airships, of the short story and of nerves, and art can't get away from it. This idea of 'much in little,' of condensation and concentrated energy, is epitomized in 'Electra' and 'Salomé' of Strauss. He has broken away from the long operas of Wagner, which are taxing to the nerves regardless of one's love for his music, and has crowded into a short space terrific emotional experiences and tremendous musical effects.

"So far as breaking away from traditions is concerned—if he has something vital to say, I do not care in what garment the composer clothes his thought. It is the inherent creative force of the idea that counts and not the mold in which it is cast. Every genius has more or less created his own form, but he has always been the direct result of what has preceded him; he has always known and used the existing forms, and has broken away from them in maturity and not from ignorance nor from inexperience. Take Schoenberg, for example, years ago when he was studying with Zemlinsky, who is also young Korngold's teacher, Zemlinsky said that Schoenberg knew everything there was to know. At that time he was writing an orchestral tone poem (it was *Pelleas and Melisande*) and he pasted two sheets of paper together to have a long enough piece to hold his orchestration. Schoenberg simply had to go on, to experiment with new tonal effects and designs. Long ago he had reached a point to which few people aspire in a whole life's work and his creative impulse could not stand still, and I firmly believe that he is sincerely in earnest in everything he does, whether we can follow him or not. Perhaps he is ahead of his time, but he is no charlatan. His short orchestra pieces that seem absolutely incoherent, are orchestrated with consummate skill and masterly workmanship.

"Many of the composers of the day make the mistake of writing short-breathed phrases and of building whole works on the contents of one measure. To be sure, the form of the composition is created with the motive, and a work of great magnitudo like a symphony or a sonata must have a long theme, one rich in possibilities for development. It is in thematic material that so many composers fall short, the rich creative impulse is lacking. Cleverness, skill, contrapuntal knowledge, harmonic and rhythmic intricacies and queer sounding combinations take its place. When these so-called 'modern harmonies' cover structural weakness and lack of creative ideals, I do not feel that the work will live, although I do not deny that it may have a strong influence on creative work of the future.

"There is one strongly marked difference between the work of German composers and those of France or other Catholic countries, and for an explanation one must look to the child life of the different peoples. Just as each country has its own folk music, so it has its folk lore; in Germany this folk lore is the fairy tale which has brought out the fancy and romanticism of its musicians. In France it has been the stories of the mystics of the Catholic church and the element of mysticism is strongly evident in the French composers. This folk lore develops a rich imagination and sub-consciousness enriches the soul-life. The degree of soul-life evidenced in musical composition varies greatly.

Composer Feels Music Through Color Waves

Colored light as an aid to musical inspiration is employed practically by Herman Darewski, a London composer of considerable popularity. Believing that color has an indisputable influence upon the moods of the mind, he works deliberately either to quicken or to retard his creative impulses. His method of work is described by him in an article in *Pearson's Magazine*:

"I had to write the music for a Russian 'snow scene' for a certain revue. I sat and thought, and I went to the piano and played, but I could not get the sense of dim vastness, of cold, of the jingle of sleigh bells satisfactorily blended together. In the back of my mind I knew vaguely what I wanted to translate into music, but somehow I could not do the translation. My inspiration was stifled. Color cleared away all the mental impediments, however. Looking through a deep blue strip of gelatine made me 'feel' the exact music which had previously eluded me; and, although I say it who should not, the result was what I regard as being one of the best bits of composition I have ever done.

"Let us suppose I have to write a bright melody. I may be in quite a happy, contented state of mind when I sit down to begin the work, but unless I am perfectly convinced that I have the exact phrases I want 'running' in my mind I resort to color. My argument is that by sitting down quietly and feasting my eyes on the color I have proved to be most helpful to the composition of 'bright' music. I shall probably 'tune' my imagination to a higher and livelier pitch than it is at already. In other words, I suppose I drug my imagination by color.

"All my numbers in my latest revue were written under the influence of color. These songs have lively, gay tunes, and before the composition of each tune was begun I 'steeped' myself in a combination of rich orange, tango red and bright yellow light. . . . If ever I had to compose anything very doleful I should gaze long and earnestly through purple, and so become thoroughly doleful and unhappy. . . . Hitherto, as I have indicated, my method of gaining inspiration from color has been to hold up bits of gelatine to the light and look through them. But now, so firmly convinced am I of the value of color to me in my work, I am having transparent screens of various hues made to fit over my study window."

Darewski's scale of colors and mental states is like this:

Rich orange, reminiscent; brings back the past vividly; deep blue, deep mauve, depressed; orange, tango red, yellow, exhilarated, in a bright and cheerful state of mind; grass green, soothed; pale blue (not sky blue), lonely; scarlet, irritable; pale amber, wealth of imagination; pale pink, fanciful, inclined to extravagant imagination; purple, doleful; pale mauve, a sense of distance; pale moonlight (almost green), a sense of space.

For instance, Richard Strauss, who had temperament, skill, humor, fancy, boundless knowledge, has meager soul-life.

"On the other hand, Gustav Mahler, that great musician, revealed a soul-life from the depths of tragedy to the height of exaltation. For myself I would place Mahler's symphonies, *Das Lied der Erde* and also his many brief works, among the most exalted of musical creations. Amid the unrest of the artistic expression of today which is apparently seeking to evolve a revaluation of existing musical values, Mahler's symphonic works, with their tremendous breadth and the creative strength that he breathed forth in them, stand out like gigantic structures of compelling force. His nine symphonies, several of them mighty tragedies of destiny, may to my thinking be the crowning production of an epoch that saw its inception in the works of Beethoven.

"Time will unquestionably assign to Mahler's works their place in the niche of fame."

Compact Reviews of Some New Music

"Joy" and "Eternal May," two songs by A. Walter Kramer, High (A) and medium (F). "To Go and Forget," "Waiting" and "Pussy Willows," three songs by Alice M. Shaw. "The Bitterness of Love," song by James P. Dunn. "When I Walk in the Garden Early," (Schumann) arranged by Percy Stephens for women's voices in four parts. J. Fischer & Bro., New York.)

The mark of originality is unmistakably stamped on these two compositions by Kramer, and they react sharply to the acid test of songs—they translate the mood of the lyric into music. In "Joy," the composer has taken Sara Teasdale's ecstatic little poem, beginning, "I am wild, I will sing to the trees," and has written for it a commentary in sound that is Dionysiac in its melodic leaps. "Eternal May" is in the lied tradition, but with a freshness of accent.

"To Go and Forget" is a quiet, almost Quakerish setting of Edwin Markham's "I Know How to Hold." Both accompaniment and melodic lines are reduced to the stark essentials, and the effect is that of the restrained speech of a strong man suffering manfully.

"Waiting" is less bare in structure. This is a monotone song in which the voice scarce rises or falls, and the accompaniment carries the burden of expression. An effective change of atmosphere is produced by the use of the same melody first in B minor, then in B major and again to the minor for close.

"Pussy Willows" has no problems of sentiment or structure. It is a "nature song" pure and simple, glistening with an unobtrusive humor, and suitable for encore purposes. The accompaniment is merely an animated figurine.

James Dunn's song is dramatic, and fulfills the requirements of the drama by having one splendid climax preceded by a secondary heightening of interest. The accompaniment isomatoeptic, if one may use that word for the relation between words and music. Best of all, the song is convincing in its atmosphere.

In arranging Schumann's "Wenn ich fröhlich in den Garten geht" for women's voices, in four parts, Percy Stephens has provided a dainty and very melodious short number for small choral societies.

McCormack Introduces New Martial Song

"Trumpet, silver-throated, speak! Let the nations hear you call, Wake the souls that shame would seal, Rouse to duty one and all!

"Trumpet, silver-throated, speak! You're not fashioned to be dumb; Raise the courage of the weak— Give the dead a requiem!

"Trumpet, silver-throated, call! You who wake our gallant ones, Speak for country and for all— Wake again forgotten ones!"

These are the words of a timely song with which John McCormack aroused a great audience to wild cheers, when he sang it for the first time in the New York Hippodrome recently at a benefit concert for war relief. The words are by P. J. O'Heilly, and Wilfrid Sanderson has written stirring music of a martial character to fit them. The melody is simple and bugle-like and there are no fillers in the accompaniment. Published by Dooley & Co., New York.

Union of musical projects under the direction of one central organization was discussed recently in Los Angeles at a meeting of representatives of ninety-one clubs.

Seattle produced a comic opera of its own last week, "Blue Wing" by name, with music by Gerard Tonnig and libretto by Cyril A. Player.

"Love and War," a march and trio composed by Charles Pfitzsch of Los Angeles, is springing into popularity for bands and small orchestras.

"The City of God" Is a Melodious Cantata

This composition, written expressly for the celebration this year of the quadricentennial of the Protestant Reformation, has an intrinsic musical value of its own—a value frequently missing from occasional works. There is no atmosphere of the perfunctory task about it, and the invention is fresh and unforced.

The cantata is divided into four parts—Foundation, Decay, Restoration and Thanksgiving. Three historic Reformation hymns are employed for congregational singing as the climaxes for the second, third and fourth divisions, Martin Luther's "Ein' feste Burg" being the finale.

It is the opening phrase of this familiar hymn that Matthews chose to open the cantata in pomp of full organ, appropriately setting one of the battle-chants of the reformation as prelude to the commemorative work. The clarion announcement, twice repeated, is followed by an allegro leading up to a stirring chorus in A major, "Great Is the Lord." This chorus, with a middle andante section in C major, constitutes the first division of the cantata.

A soprano recitative and solo in D minor opens the second division, leading to a quartet which passes through several modulations to close in D major on a note of hopeful appeal for the restoration of the heavenly city of symbol. A quaint German hymn of the early sixteenth century, "He Not Dismayed," is introduced at this point for community singing.

There are tenor and baritone soli in the third part, melodiously attractive and richly accompanied. One bit of motivated writing occurs in the tenor solo, where the words, "O, Jerusalem, how often have I gathered thy children together," are set to the same melody as the phrase, "If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem," in the earlier soprano solo.

Two striking numbers are a chorus, "Now We Have Peace With God," with a figured chord accompaniment, and a stirring, emphatic allegro maestoso for full choir. The approximate time of performance is one hour. The work may be obtained scored either for organ or full orchestra.

Matthews, who is the organist and choirmaster of the Second Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, has written more than 150 compositions, and his cantatas are among the most successful devotional works in this country.

"The City of God; A Church Cantata," by H. Alexander Matthews; New York, G. Schirmer, 75 cents.

New York Hears New "Hymn to Free Russia"

Alexei Grecianov's "Hymn to Free Russia" may soon be heard as a popular number at local patriotic gatherings where the songs of the allies are in evidence. It was sung recently in New York for the first time in America by George Harris Jr. at an all-Russian symphony concert conducted by Ossip Gabrilowitsch in Aeolian hall. The poem of the new national hymn is by Konstantin Belmont. As to the character of the composition, Max Smith, in the New York American, says:

"Distinctly Slavonic in its melodic idiom; limited in its vocal range so as to be easily sung by the untrained crowd; simple, direct, forceful, it probably represents the most successful effort since the beginning of the present war to create a new patriotic song combining fervor, dignity and the elements of popularity."

Chicago is to have another symphony orchestra—a Philharmonic—with Arthur Daubam as conductor. Sunday afternoon "pop" concerts will be given and mid-week trips taken to the smaller cities in the Middle West.

Lucien Muratore has been compelled to cancel his South American tour because of an attack of appendicitis.

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Morris Miller

WELL, RATHER!

She has, I know, a fortune of her own,
And all her life with silver spoons
they—
Though in the bank, he hath a many
bone,
Yet would I wed her?

And if I could, would I become
espoused
To whom I felt no deep, abiding
passion,
That I might be forever fed and
housed
In wealthy fashion?

(The girl is plain, she wears a bor-
rowed curl,
She has a foolish way, she's fat and
flirty,
In fact, she's hardly what you'd call a
girl,
She's more than thirty!)

Oh, could I ever do a thing so low,
To wed for wealth, in idle ease to
bask me,
To wed a maiden merely for her
dough?
Hey, could I? Ask me!

A Man will inherit a Love of Argument as long as he's the Descendant of Married People.

DARN.

They asked a perfect stranger
To hold the stakes one day;
It seems they made a wager,
But, oh, he made away!

STANDING IN LINE.

Standing in line comes natural to most people. When you go to pay the gas bill you notice that. Everybody seems to be right in the spirit of the thing. They seem to take a sort of pride in the line. Sometime just in a roguish humor try to break the line up. Try to step in ahead of the others. In quite a mischievous mood, of course. It will amuse to hear what the people standing in line say. One will perhaps call out, "Where do you git that stuff?" and another, "Git back in line, yuh poor prune!" (Note—We use the words "git" and "yuh" for humorous effect only, like in the comic drawings.) To carry this little scheme of ours out further pay no heed to the outcries. Or you might toss your head



with a little spirit as who should say, "I shan't if I don't choose!" When you have stirred them up to quite a pitch you had best laugh in an easy way just to show it was all in good fun. All this isn't quite fair to the others however, as someone might break an arm in the rush for a grip on your neck.

VERY OFTEN WHEN YOU ASK THE BOSS FOR A RAISE YOU AT LEAST GET A RISE OUT OF HIM.

MODERN INCONVENIENCES.

Party lines.
Janitors.
Kitchenettes.
Easy payments.
Paper towels.
Ovens.

THE HORSE.

(Soon to appear in the role of a steak or cutlet.)
Man's noblest friend! For long you drew
Our carts along the avenue
And thus thy proper function graced
Till motor-cars alas! replaced
Thy slower bones. And was it meant
That all thy usefulness was spent
And dire Oblivion would wreak
Her blight upon thee, so to speak?
"Neigh!" you reply (the horse has wit!)

"No such a thing and not a bit!
Though patient in a humble sphere
I served friend Man a many year,
See now the honors that befall,
With eggs, potatoes, beans and all
I take my rank! While I was fed
By man for years, now I instead
The human race will gladly feed!"
Oh, Noble Horse! a friend indeed.

Some People have so much respect for themselves they haven't any for Anyone Else.

THE GARDEN FAN.

For many years a joke was he
And every Tom or Dick or Willie
Would point him out and cry, "Tee-
hee!"
He thinks he's going to grow a pea,
Ain't he the silly!"

For many springs he was a source
Of mirth and merriment to many,
Who laughed at him till they were
bored,
And cried, "He'll raise a lot, of
course!
Two beets, if any!"

No longer now his neighbor kids,
No longer do we jest and sneer him,
He's putting pries on the skids,
So let us pause and raise our lids
And loudly cheer him!

NO SUCH LUCK.

The man whose Child says such
Cute things rushed up to the Friend
who always tries to get away.
"I say, old chap, I want you to hear
the cute—"



"Sorry, I've got to get this car!"
"But really, you'll like this one!"
"Did he say, 'Mama, has papa al-
ways been half-witted?'"
"No, but—"
"Good-bye!"

Said Hubert Hale to Thomas Tucket, "I fear I'm going to kick the Bucket!" Said Thomas Tucket to Hubert Hale, "Indeed, you're looking very Pail!"

Said Hattie Hughes to Winnie Wares, "I have to laugh to view your airs!" Said Winnie Wares to Hattie Hughes, "Who asked you, pray, to air your views?"

GETTING DRESSED UP.

Very often when a Man is getting dressed up he wishes that it was Men that always used Pins in their Clothes instead of Women.

Women can get any Desired Effect in their Appearance by Thrusting a pin.

If only the men had thought up the Pin Idea first!

If it was up to a Woman to get a Collar, Shirt and Tie about her Neck and Environs she would do it in a Jiffy.

And there wouldn't be a Lump or wrinkle anywhere in the Picture.

Pins!

She takes a Leaping Teaspoonful of Pins and pins Things to anything that's fairly fast, ever a Floating Rib.

Take a Man; he twists and yanks and pulls till he thinks he has his Shirt and Tie and Collar the way he wants them and then he sees them all Squirm around to where they were in the First Place.

It just makes one's Blood boil.

A pin is only a Little Thing, but at times there is something Noble about it.

A RIDDLE.

I'm harder than a rock or yet
The biscuit baked by any bride;
I'm harder than a carving set,
I'm harder than a knocker's hide.
I'm harder than—so many "than's,"
I'm harder than, I'd scarcely hope
To tell them all, What am I? Ans
I am a cake of guest-room soap.

LINE UPON A LADY'S FACE.
By "Lines upon a lady's face"
(A-pun, to be quite truthful!)
We mean the wrinkles one can trace
When she's no longer youthful.

And thus the little crowsfeet crow,
(These parodies are clever!)
"Oh, rouge may come and rouge may
go,
But I go on forever!"

MOST LIKELY.

"I really don't see what your daughter sees in me," said the bashful suitor modestly to her father.
"A meal ticket, most likely," said he, absentmindedly.

THE HANDS.

One often feels that three hands would be better than just two, the present arrangement. With a third hand one could do a number of things he has always wished to do, such as scrub the middle of his back while in the tub. However, with three hands one would have to learn to clap all over and wringing one's hands would be made a puzzling affair. Moreover, under the present two-handed scheme, there are times when the thought of another hand to look after is terrifying. If anyone wishes to know what it would seem like to have three hands or five or six for that matter let him hire a dress suit or observe the high school youth in the agonies of a commencement oration. Two hands are enough and anyone who starts a movement to have three isn't likely to get very far with it.

THE NUISANCE.

At the movie shows I seldom throw a fit
When the squalling babe is squalling
fit to split,
Nor when he who's at my rear
Cackles loudly in my ear,
These are things that never bother me
a bit!

Then again I never hanker for to bean
Those who give away the plot of every
scene

Nor the addle-pated bird
Who reads each and every word
In a whisper as they throw it on the
screen.

At the movies it will frequently occur
One is seated by a pesky he or her,
We have mentioned just a few
That are bothersome, it's true,
Still we manage to abide them, as it
were.

But it always gets me going at a show
When the villain steals a heroine or so,
Goes and gags her in a den,
Gets a gun or knife and then,—
Several people right before me rise
to go!

HAPPY THOUGHT.

Have a little Pep and Go. The
Self-Starter is lots more of a fit than
the Crank.

THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO IS FINDING GREATER FAVOR THAN THE KULTUR OF THE KAISER.

AINT IT?



Ah, how we yearn to see them go
And how we wriggle in the seat
When callers stay and well we know
We ought to bid them dine, but oh,
There's nothing in the house to eat!

OYSTERS ON THE HALF SHELL.

There may be a more miserable creature than the Bashful Man who loves Oysters on the Half Shell, but who he is has not been divulged.

This Wretch at a dinner or Banquet is both happy and Horrified to have a Plate of Oysters put before him.

What if one should slip!

Everyone there would burst into Laughter and Those further away would stand on their Chairs to Look.

Several of Those Across the Way are watching him out of the Corners of their Eyes.

It is being whispered along the Table on the Other Side that something Pretty Rich is about to occur.

He picks up his Fork and feels a little Faint.

Yes, he is attracting Attention; People are looking; a Waiter is coming right up to him; probably to Throw him Out.

The Waiter removes his Plate.
Thank Fortune!

There is one kind of Bird that is born with a Red Beak. These other Birds we see acquire them.

KEEPING THEM OFF.

When one is trying to grow grass in the front yard and all the little boys in the neighborhood race after their balls over it one very often feels like going in the house and having a real good cry. It just seems hopeless. So little is to be gained by speaking to the boys. The writer recently stepped out on his porch to admonish his lad who was plowing through the young grass on the lawn. Were it not that the writer tripped over a potted plant be-



fore reaching the lad the admonition might have succeeded. The intention was to buttonhole the young fellow and speak to him earnestly on the misuse of other person's property. He slipped from our grasp, however, and the incident was closed except for the hooting of the lad's companions who sat along the curb across the street. There are various ways of keeping the boys off your lawn. Some favor the idea of threatening to call a policeman, others prefer to shake a stick. All of the different ways have their merits. But none of them do any good.

KITH AND KIN.

Oh, "Kith and kin," familiar phrase,
For years a sort of myth,
Though "kin" I know are those you
raise,
Or aunts and such that comes and
stays,
I've wondered vaguely all my days,
"Whatever is a Kith?"

(I never dared to ask my dear
Louisa Lucy Wisps,
If she knew what's a Kith, for fear
She wouldn't quite correctly hear
And pull my nose or smack my ear,
Because Louisa Wisps!)

But I've asked Uncle Abner Ware
And ma and Mrs. Smith
And Aunt Marie and Grandpa Blare
And all of them avow, declare,
Assererate, affirm and swear
They've never seen a Kith.

At last, in curiosity,
I hauled from off the shelf
The dictionary, there to see
Exactly what a Kith might be.
It is, that is, They are—but Gee,
Go look it up yourself!

Lots of People are Always up to
Something, but they never get Down
to Business.

Why didn't men think of Pins first?
The Man with a little Political Pull
soon think he's the whole Push.

SCHOOLS OUT

Water's warm,
Swimmin's fine,
Berry's red
On the vine.

Days are long,
Laugh and shout,
Pretty soon
School is out.

Father Yorke and His Defi

When Father Yorke arose to speak on this occasion he stated that it had come to his ears that there were secret service men present to take down his words. Father Yorke hates England, as everybody knows, and it may be that this rumor arose because somebody anticipated that he would be indiscreetly obtrusive about our ally, "perfidious Albion." At any rate Father Yorke announced that he was quite prepared to have all his words noted by federal agents.

"I am about to say something which may interest these gentlemen," he continued, "and I shall say it slowly so that they may write it all down. I hope they will report it to their superiors."

Then Father Yorke paused, and his audience was on pins and needles for his next words. Whereupon he rattled off about five hundred words of Gaol

—Town Talk.

California Weeklies

Gay Little Dinners Are Popular

Social affairs have not simmered down to the usual summer relaxation for the reason that many of the peninsula families are still in town waiting for the school vacation to release their children before permanently moving to the country home. Most of the fashionable schools close this month, so the diversions in town have largely been invested in the school set, with many graduation parties on the calendars of the young girls.

From now on, the business of doing the town house up in linen dusters, or giving up apartments, will occupy the heads of families, and in a few days the hegira to the country will begin. Down the peninsula way it has been decided by most of the hostesses, who usually throw a high light on the summer by giving at least one magnificent entertainment during the season, that this shall be a year divested of all splurge, as most of the chateaines of the big estates down there are giving all their excess to one relief fund or another.

This does not mean that the summer will be set to a mournful tune or that there will not be gay little dinner dances and the usual private and club frolics which add the sprightly touch of the life down there, but it does mean that at the present writing no one is planning any spectacular events, and the consequence is that women who usually add one or two gorgeous new ball gowns to their summer wardrobes are planning to use the winter frocks with a few simple additions.

Of course, women are going to have their usual fascinating summer frocks for sports and pastimes and general daytime wear and never have these things been more alluring. Mrs. Fred McNear has gone in for hats this year, and seldom appears twice in the same creation at the club house, and each time her chapeau is the breathless sort which always brings a gasp from the timid conservatives. The other day she wore one equally exciting as the vegetable kingdom which she skewered on to her Marcella head for the Fashion Fete at Mrs. Templeton Crocker's.

Some economical soul asked Mrs. McNear how she managed to have so many expensive hats. "Oh," said the frank Mrs. McNear, "this doesn't represent much money—I made it myself—and it can be used either as a sun-shade or a shock-absorber!"

No one who knows how clever and versatile that lady is, is surprised when she appears in a frock or hat which looks as though it had been created by the most expensive designer in the country, but has been fashioned by the clever fingers of the lady herself.—Town Talk.

Measles Are Elusive

The strenuous life struck Stanford just as soon as military preparedness became the order of the day. Some of the pampered darlings of the fraternity houses didn't take very readily to the hard grind of drill and so forth. So when one of the boys in a certain Greek letter house was stricken with measles he was the envy of all his fraternity brothers. Measles meant exemption from the strenuous life. After he had been removed from the frat house it was decided to auction his measles-infected bed to the highest bidder. The bidding was lively, for a number of the boys considered measles preferable to drill. Finally the coveted bed was knocked down for \$8. The winner went to bed that night with lively expectations. He awoke next morning to disappointment, and the next morning, and the next. When it became quite clear that he was not to have measles he voiced his disgust:

"I paid \$8 for that bed, and there ain't a damned measles in it!"—Town Talk.

WHERE SOCIETY IS MADE TO WORK

To the Burlingame contingent, which is doing Red Cross work under the direction of Mrs. Hitchcock, has come special honorable mention from the eastern headquarters for the uniform excellence of the bandages and other work sent on by that division.

The members of the division refuse to take any of the credit to themselves, but place the entire burden for all their efforts, good and bad, on the capable shoulders of their indefatigable leader, Mrs. Hitchcock, who, as one of the women laughingly said the other day, "Orders us around like marines!"

No martinet in the army and navy could be more exacting in his demands for performance of duty than is Mrs. Hitchcock, and the society matrons of the peninsula set are going through a new experience. Those who went into the work expecting to la-la-la through a few hours a week and then talk the patter of service at social festivities, found that they had calculated without their leader, who insisted on three afternoons a week and inspected the work with an appraising eye and adequate conversational power to make articulate her criticisms.

She made the women feel so ashamed if they fell short of the standard of attendance and good work that the slackers became a rarity. One of the Burlingame

clubmen declared that the women were at it all the time—practicing rolling bandages with napkins at the dinner tables!

So of course every one was in the virtuous glow which comes from the performance of duty, and excellent performance at that.

But the other day came a thunderbolt. Mrs. Hitchcock announced that the women were not giving time enough to the work.

"Not enough time?" they gasped, and pointed to three entire afternoons listed whole from the calendar of the week.

"But that is not enough," insisted this indefatigable leader. "From now on we must give three entire days a week."

Consternation and complaints fell alike on unheeding ears. Mrs. Hitchcock insists that the minimum of service must be three entire days, and when she says the mornings are to be added to the afternoon service, no one has any doubt that the morning will have to get up betimes with the early birds instead of meeting noon on its way out of the night.

So it comes to pass that the Burlingame smart set is about to furnish the highest standard for prolonged as well as excellent service—and all thanks to Mrs. Hitchcock, who is one of the most popular women in that set, as well as a born leader and organizer.—News Letter.

Choate Stories Are Told

More good stories are attributed to the late Joe Choate than to any other American of our time, with the possible exception of Chauncey Depew. One that I like is the cab story. During his ambassadorial days in London Choate attended a grand levee at which he was the only ambassador not in uniform. When the affair was breaking up a young British officer, taking Choate for a waiter, said to him: "Call me a cab." "Certainly," said Choate, "you're a cab." The officer indignantly complained to his host that a servant had insulted him. The host told him who Choate was, whereupon the officer hastened to apologize. "If you had been a little better looking," said Choate, with a smile, "I'd have called you a handsome cab."

Everybody has read Choate's famous compliment to his wife. In response to a question as to what he would like to be if reincarnated he replied, "Mrs. Choate's second husband." It is not so well known that after this story appeared in print Choate met the Duchess of Devonshire, who asked him: "By the way, who is Mrs. Choate's second husband?"—Town Talk.

Dick Tully Is Here

Popular Dick Tully, or Richard Walton Tully, to give him his full title, is here with his wife and baby, and is being very enthusiastically greeted by his many friends of the Bohemian Club. Mr. Tully, who has achieved world-wide fame for himself on account of his "Bird of Paradise," "Omar—the Tent-maker" and lastly, "The Flame," has spent much of his time in and around San Francisco.

Mrs. Tully was Miss Gladys Anna of Ontario before her marriage to the well-known playwright, was the daughter of a minister in Canada. Several months ago a small daughter blessed their home, who bears the name of Maya Constance Tully, her first name being that of the principal character in Tully's play, "The Flame."

Tully's first wife was Eleanor Gates, who wrote the "Poor Little Rich Girl," and it was while living down on Tully's ranch near Los Gatos several years ago that they agreed to divorce and each went their separate ways.

Tully, who was a boyhood chum of the late Charles Mingle of San Francisco, says that he got his inspiration for "The Flame," which has had a very long and successful run in New York, from the tragic circumstances which ensued his friend's death.

He and his charming young wife expect to be here for some time longer before returning to their home in the East.—The Wasp.

A Stunning Widow

Every one is chattering about stunning Mrs. Abe Stern, who is considered to be San Francisco's most perfectly gowned woman and wealthiest widow. She was one of the two handsome Moyer sisters, who married brothers, Abe and Sig, and Stern, and she is the cynosure of all eyes wherever she goes.

She has only recently taken off her mourning for her late husband, who, when he died, bequeathed her a fortune of several millions of dollars and society is once more beginning to revolve around her.

She is an extremely striking looking woman, with a very graceful figure, and she bears a very marked resemblance to Eleanor Duse.

One night last week, when she was a guest of Richard Tobin in his box at the theater, she was quite dazzling in a rose-colored tulle gown with a wide bodice of glittering silver cloth. She has most superb jewels and with this costume wore a collar of pearls and a long strand of large pearls.—The Wasp.

Elo Sears Departs

There was much genuine regret felt last week when popular Eleanor Sears departed for her home in Boston, for Elo always puts a lot of "pep" in things just as soon as she arrives, and dull times are forgotten. She was hostess at a very jolly dinner dance at the Burlingame Club one night before she left, in pay off all of the many courtesies shown her during her stay here, and most of the Burlingame set were bidden to the affair. Then, several days later, she hired the entire Winter Garden Ice Skating Rink for an afternoon, where she invited some score or more of her friends to come for a last frolic on the ice with her.

In her usual lavish style, nothing short of the entire rink would satisfy Boston's famous heiress, and a mere trifling like five hundred dollars for one afternoon's skate mattered little.

She and her devoted cavalier, Paul Wilson, the professional skater, were very cleverly tricked into giving an exhibition of their prowess, for when the music started for every one to skate every one did, but at a given signal they all dropped out, leaving the graceful hostess and her handsome partner alone.—The Wasp.

Patent Oakland barbers have cut out the egg shampoo, thus helping each egg to do its bit.—Town Talk.

We regard with equanimity the taxes which won't hit us.—Town Talk.

Practical Joke on Family Club

George Uhl gave a dinner last week to the famous Family Club orchestra—"the Ever Fresh!" It is usually called—and invited Larry Harris, Ned Hamilton and a few others to help him do the honors. It was a bully dinner. At its conclusion Ned Hamilton arose and in his best post-prandial manner paid high tribute to the musicians as well as many qualities of the men who fiddle and blow and thump for the merry organization. He dwelt particularly on the club's debt. —Smille Puyans, the Cuban consul and flue, soloist, who is the leader of the Family orchestra. As fitting oration to his speech he pinned a medal on Puyans' coat. Puyans was visibly affected by this unexpected appreciation, but managed to acquit himself very well in acknowledging it. Then Larry Harris arose and tossed glowing compliments at Bobby" Byre, "the millionaire drummer boy" of the orchestra. He wound up by presenting him with a handsome set of Thackeray. "Bobby" was surprised, but stammered a few words of thanks. Finally George Uhl arose and singled out John Gwynn, the cellist of the orchestra, for compliment and honor. He ended by bestowing on Gwynn a finely framed water color by Percy Gray. Like the others Gwynn hadn't expected it and didn't know what to say, but somehow or other said it. When it was all over, Larry Harris called a servant into the banquet room.

"Take that set of Thackeray," he ordered, "and put it back on the shelf in the library. We don't need it any more. And take that picture by Percy Gray and hang it on the wall where it belongs."

There was a ghastly silence. Finally somebody said:

"But what about Puyans' medal?"

"Oh, yes, about that medal," said Harris. "We have a lot more of them, in fact one for each member of the orchestra. And a very attractive medal for the price—in gross lots!"—Town Talk.

Navy Maid Is to Marry

Extremely interesting is the news of the engagement of charming Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Augustus W. Fechteler, to Lieutenant Commander Herbert Mayo Kays of the United States navy.

The charming maid is considered to be one of San Francisco's fairest belles and she is a granddaughter of Judge and Mrs. William W. Morrow of this city. She is at present in Washington, D. C., where her father is stationed, but she has spent the last four years at Newport, where she was a great belle.

She made her debut in Newport society a couple of seasons ago, just prior to her visit to San Francisco, when she was a guest of her grandparents. Her mother, it will be recalled, was Maud Morrow of this city, and she and her sister, Mrs. Harry Roosevelt, whose husband is a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, were great belles here. Mrs. Fechteler has two brothers connected with the navy, William Morrow Fechteler is on Admiral Henry Mayo's flagship and Frank Fechteler is still at the naval academy. She has two younger sisters, Elizabeth and Amy Fechteler. Mrs. Fechteler was very extensively entertained when she was out here during the exposition season and she has a host of friends here who are extremely interested in the news of her approaching nuptials.

Her fiancee, who hails originally from Illinois, is at present attached to the naval war college at Newport and he has been on duty on this coast as well as on the Asiatic coast since his graduation from the academy.

No date has as yet been set for the wedding, but it is rumored that it is to take place sometime during the summer months.—The Wasp.

Wanderer Doggo

By ROY HARRISON DANFORTH.

UCH as the Italians established a melodic school in music from the influence of which there there had to be a subsequent breaking away, so in landscape art they established a scheme of doing things, the formal, which had its reformation as well. Formal landscape art continues to be seen, it is true, in cemeteries, public parks and large residential grounds where it is appropriate to the general architectural scheme, but in almost every place else it has been superseded by the "natural," or English, type of arrangement. There are various treatments possible between the two, of course, but the general practice in this country is to permit the formal to exercise some influence upon the natural, which remains dominant in spite of the intrusion.

SOME DEGREE OF FORMALISM UNAVOIDABLE.

Thus, in the small city place some degree of formalism is almost unavoidable. If the Italian style is approached too closely in such places there is bound to be a notable lack of breadth and repose, something the effect one gets from a drawing room too crowded with furniture, but the very limitations of the lot and the general parallelism of lines rebuke too great freedom of design. So there has come to be popular, and justly so, in our suburban communities a semi-formal style of landscaping that adapts itself well to any particular development which individual fancy may choose, which allows for considerable approximation of natural themes and which does not strain too heavily the purse strings.

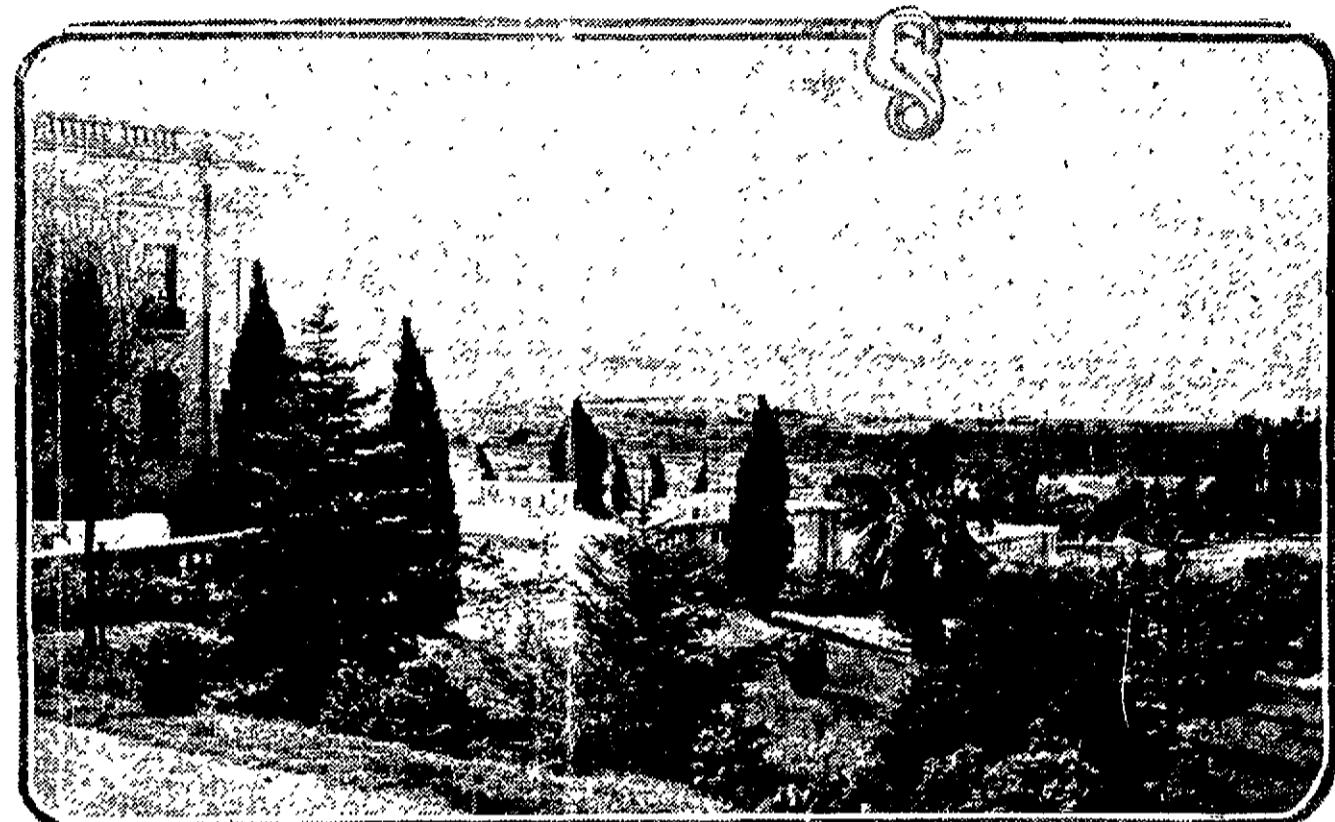
The only exception, probably, is the necessarily formal treatment that ought to surround a house of rather severe lines on a lot of 75 feet frontage or more. Here are best practiced most of the diversions of the formal gardener. To house may be set upon a slight elevation, neatly terraced all about; boxwood edgings may be used for paths and garden beds; walks may terminate in architectural features; trees and shrubs may be trimmed with mathematical precision into desired forms and concrete and marble freely used in garden architectural pieces.

In any case it must be remembered that the less the formal and natural types of gardening are mingled in the same place the better. Even the most severe formal designs may, of course, be backed along the edges and sides of the property with trees and larger shrubs sets in almost any arrangement, but from these to the house the formal design must persist. On the other hand, in situations where the natural design is approved, walks must not be too angularly arranged, flower beds too severely outlined or patterned or geometrical treatment of shrubs and trees permitted.

VARIATIONS OF NATURAL GARDEN POSSIBLE.

Numerous variations of the natural garden are possible. One division is into old-fashioned, old English, colonial or wild garden; another would include the rock-and-water and the Alpine types; a third, the three sorts of Japanese arrangement, viz., "iwa niva," flat; "sukiyama niva," hill, and "cha niva," tea. Since, in landscape gardening, flowers are considered but one of the accessories to the whole scheme and not the dominant, they will ordinarily occupy either separate portions of the available space by themselves, or the space in front of the shrubs and at the back of the lawn, where they will be known as the "herbaceous border." If separately disposed, such features as the rose garden, the bulb garden, the heath garden and the iris garden are other possibilities that may be added to the above.

This idea of the flowers being but contributory may seem questionable to the person who has made them heretofore the chief portion of his home lot. It is not in the least meant to advise their divorce from the chief view spots of the garden or their relegation to out-of-the-way places; their beauty and fragrance are too lovable things for such cavalier treatment. This point, however, has primarily to be made, that the garden must be considered as a unit and not as an aggregate of individual plants. The effect resulting from such a conception will not displease the lover of flowering plants. It will, on the contrary, give to him a new view of their beauties as if



Showing how slope approaching residence in North Berkeley has been treated.

portion of a generally attractive picture, and it will in addition insure his possession of a complete picture instead of merely a few of the colors out of which it might be made.

Consideration shows that this picture is best arranged, whatever the type of landscaping chosen may be, in a regular way. Trees will be at the back, shrubs next to them, then the herbaceous border and then the lawn; from that to the house the arrangement will be inverted, the lawn being followed by the herbaceous border and that by shrubs of a lower growth against the house. It is apparent that there must be no rigidity in this scheme of things or all expression of individual taste will be lost. Contours which must be dealt with, the extent of space available, the architectural type of the house, personal preferences and the amount of funds available will all be modifying influences. With regard to the last, it may be mentioned, however, that the use of trees, shrubs and lawn makes for the most economical treatment of gardens. The initial cost of shrubs and trees may be somewhat high, but they subsequently almost take care of themselves and the lawn is indefinitely presentable if one is diligent with hose and mower and occasionally generous with fertilizer.

LOCATION OF HOUSE ESTABLISHES SPACE AVAILABLE.

The location of the house upon the grounds will establish the amount of space available for such a treatment, and herein the owner who has not yet erected his dwelling has a fairer chance than the man with his home already firmly set upon its foundations. The location of the house site is possibly one of the most conventionalized things in American suburbs. One rule covers two classes of residences almost without exception. It is this: Put the house on a line in front with other houses in the block; if you drive a car, put the house far enough to one side for a driveway to the garage; if you don't, put it in the exact center of the lot. A moment's consideration will show that such an ironclad law will lead invariably to a limitation of one's ideas of developing the garden and to a continuance of the deadly monotony that rules block after block of suburban residences.

There is no more reason for putting a house in the exact center of a lot than there is for making it face the street. There is no consideration that should prevent turning a house exactly around, for instance, if garden arrangement, view and such things dictate such a departure from the conventional. It will very often be found that on, say, a fifty-foot lot, the placing of a house at the very side of it will allow yard treatment of the greatest beauty. Many houses are from

twenty-five to thirty feet wide, usually nearer the former, which would leave, considering a porch space of eight feet or so, fifteen feet or more for landscaping before a main entrance which faced the side of the lot instead of the front. Even with the front door in the front of the house, such a space at the side is of value in giving greater apparent depth to the lot from the street view. Nor need the house be set exactly with its front wall on a line with other front walls on the block. Ordinarily the others are altogether too close to the sidewalk, so that the view of them therefrom and from the street allows absolutely no perspective.

As the design of the house will dictate in large measure what the treatment of the surrounding yard will be, so will the aspect from its windows and other view places determine largely how the yard feature shall be disposed. In fact, having determined upon how the planting must agree with or develop the necessary limitations and spaces, the next task before the home landscape artist is to decide what vistas must be kept open and revealed and what views and objects must be hidden. It is the outlook places of the house whence these views are derived. If the house is built, scan the place with some degree of study from its several windows and consider the house from the several parts of the yard before you determine definitely upon how you will lay it out. If the house has not been erected but its location decided, a serviceable plan is to set up a tall stake or pole there that can be seen from all parts of the grounds. Every planting plan must have some focusing spot and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will be the house. This keeping of the house and its aspect in mind, therefore, as a preliminary consideration has a very practicable and important side.

OUTLOOK OUGHT IN MOST CASES TO BE UNIFIED ONE.

The outlook from the residence ought in most cases to be a unified one, yet filled with variety and interest. It ought to admit unobstructed view of the pleasant things in the landscape, while outbuildings, service yards and the like are screened from sight. The distant view, beyond the confines of one's own property, is rightly to be taken into consideration, too. The immediate planting ought to blend well with it, where it is of value in itself. If this more distant view is not pleasant; if, for instance, it consists chiefly of backyards and the least imposing elevations of houses on the next street, it may best be hidden from sight as far as planting is able to hide it. Perhaps several trees of requisite height and shape at the back of the lot will not only affect this improvement but serve as well as a windbreak against breezes that may be unpleasantly strong at certain times of year. Such a plant-

ing of trees ought not, however, to give too much shade. Sunlight is one of California's most excellent possessions, and it would be unkind to reduce it beyond the limit of necessity.

The garden design will abide by principles that are common to all other varieties of artistic work. Simplicity, especially in small areas, will be sought, yet without imposing undue limits upon variety and originality. The formal landscaping scheme demands the utmost symmetry, and at least some measure of balance is not unpleasant in conjunction with the natural treatment. Not among the least important demands is that of repose; the successful garden will be the restful garden, the one a person likes to stay in on Sundays and where his friends will be glad to come to recuperate from the effects of their customary distractions.

THE WINGS OF UNITED STATES

"There is a short cut which the United States can make toward mastery in war, over enemies on land or sea," declares William G. Shepherd, the famous war reporter, in *Everybody's Magazine*. "It is a receipt for victory," he adds, "and it has to do with our strength in the air."

The war offices in Europe got off on the wrong foot, the writer assures us, in their use of aeroplanes, and it will be up to the United States to profit by the errors overseas. It will be up to us to take the short cut to victory.

"The United States gave the world its wings. We know best how to make wings. But how to get enough of them for war purposes and how to use them in war with the least waste of effort, is a brand-new problem in war management and in war itself. We can learn these things for ourselves if we are willing to lose time following the long road which the nations have followed in Europe. Or we can take the short cut of establishing a department of the air, which will work with the army and navy as they now work with each other. Flying-men know more about air-fighting than do generals and admirals. Eventually, the flying-man will have his say and, more or less, his way, just as he has today in Europe. Our short cut is to put him into a job at Washington as soon as possible.

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ANARCHISTS IN RUSSIA CONDEMNED BY LEADERS

Criminals Posing as Political Agitators, Say Officials; Factional Troubles Complicate

ORGANIZED STRIKES CONTINUE TO RISE

Socialists to Hold Separate Conferences Upon Peace Aims Is the Stockholm Plan

BY UNITED PRESS
LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE
BULLETIN

PETROGRAD, June 2.—A portion of an ammunition factory at Tzaritsin exploded today. A number were killed and wounded.

PETROGRAD, June 2.—Responsible leaders today condemned the parade of radical anarchists through the Nevsky Prospect yesterday as an outpouring of undesirable minority elements, whose agitations would have no influence on the masses.

The fact was cited that many criminals set free when Russia's prisons were opened after the revolution are now posing as political agitators. So many of them are now at large and they have become so bold that they are a police problem.

No effort was made to interfere with the demonstration yesterday. Banners carried by the parades declared "down with authority" and "long live the social revolution."

ANARCHISTS IN RUSSIA.—The clash in authority at the Kronstadt fortress. The soldiers and workmen's local council there it was said, had misunderstood the conditions under which a joint committee of workmen and soldiers and prominent government representatives were to administer affairs. A delegation from Kronstadt arrived here today to confer with the general council. President Tschiede, of the Petrograd council, and a committee will leave for Kronstadt tomorrow to smooth out the difficulties. The difficulty was believed to be largely the outgrowth of personal differences among the joint committee men.

Arthur Henderson, member of the British war council, arrived here today.

STRIKES SPREADING.

NEW YORK, June 2.—"The tide of organized strikes is rising all over Russia," declares a despatch to the Jewish Daily Forward from its Petrograd correspondent.

Lack of unanimity among the ministers has delayed an appeal from the government to the workmen, the despatch adds.

The new elections to the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates now being held in Petrograd are curiously watched, it continues. "It is expected that the maximalists will be strengthened in the workmen's section and the minimalists in the soldiers' section, but it is also expected that the relation of the factions will remain the same and that the new council will also support the provisional government."

COPENHAGEN, June 2.—An absolute reign of terror with scenes rivaling those of Paris during the French revolution, is threatened in Petrograd.

"Anarchists are exhorting the people to rob and slay as they will," said a Petrograd despatch today. "Anarchists parade in the streets, flourishing weapons threatening to kill any soldiers interfering with them. Some of the banners bore the words 'Down with all authority.'

By Arthur E. Mann,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—Separate conferences between the Dutch-Scandinavian groups of Socialists and the French and British Socialists delegates will precede any general meeting. Secretary Huysmans of the International Bureau announced today. He cabled the Russian workmen's and soldiers' council suggesting its delegates arrive before June 10 and 15 for such meeting, adding by that time he expected the British and French delegates to have arrived.

Huysmans evidently is unaware of the action of the French government in refusing passports to Stockholm of any Socialists. According to United Press despatch from London today, the British Laborites (Socialists) will probably stop over in Stockholm en route to Petrograd, but merely for separate conference with the Dutch-Scandinavian groups.

Delegates from organized labor in America might perform signal service for the allied cause if they could be here to tell working men delegations from belligerent nations that America is determined to require a peace satisfactory to the allies, in the belief of certain allied officials.

URGE DELEGATION.

They pointed out tonight such a delegation from America would also strengthen the determination of allied workingmen against Germany.

Secretary Huysmans of the International Socialist Bureau, likewise expressed the hope that the denial of passports to American delegates to the peace conference would be revoked.

"I should like to have American comrades attend," he said. "Whether they meet in a general conference would depend upon the attitude or

(Continued on Page 30, Col. 6.)

ARTILLERY DUELS ON WESTERN FRONT CONTINUE ACTIVE

Dissatisfaction in Germany Grows as Submarine Campaign Fails to Net Desired Result; Government Firm

ITALIAN GENERAL IS KILLED

By William Philip Simms
United Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, June 2.—British artillery and trench mortars roared an active bombardment throughout most of last night and this morning on German positions near Vimy, around Loos, Ypres and the canal to the north. There was little response from the Germans.

East of Bullecourt, however, the enemy heavily bombarded British trenches. The casualties were slight.

As evidence of the fierceness of the fighting in the raid in this section Friday morning and by which the British took two German posts, twenty German dead were found scattered about in front of the position.

The weather was clear and summery today. Conditions for flying were perfect and the British airmen were active.

FIGHT IN FOREST.

ROME, June 2.—After two days, full, fierce fighting was reported today on the Carso front, in which the Italian troops, again assuming the offensive, battered their way forward 400 yards across a front of more than a mile and a third. The gain was south of Castagnavizza. The enemy was deceived by the lull in the past two days into believing the offensive had halted.

The gain means another lap in the race to Trieste. The Austrian port is now only a little over 11 miles distant from the Italian front.

General Rinaldi, Rialto, met death while leading a brilliant attack in the Carso, according to official announce-

CALCULATE FORCES.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 2.—The German army on the western front at the end of May, according to calculations set forth in an unofficial estimate received here today from Canadian army headquarters in France, consisted of 157½ divisions, of which 10½ were holding the line with the other fifty in reserve. Each division on the minimum and maximum strength of 15,000, and 20,000 troops to a division, this would indicate

150,000 troops. Of these from 650,000 to 1,000,000 would be in the reserve.

LONDON, June 2.—Four hundred and twelve German airplanes and 271 French and British machines were shot down on the western front during May, according to an official compilation made here today.

A lull in every front in the world war except that where the Italians achieved a surprise victory against the Austrians, was apparent from official reports tonight.

All Field Marshal Haig reported was repulse of a "party of the enemy" which attacked a British post south of Oppy and mutual artillerying. "At different points," he continued, "our aeroplanes accomplished valuable results yesterday. One German machine was brought down and six others forced to descend out of control. Three of our machines are missing.

Except for a 100-yard advance obtained by the Italians south of Castagnavizza, already mentioned, there has been a lull in this theater of the war. For two days the Italians have been busy bringing up their supplies and consolidating the positions, while repelling Austrian counter-attacks. Their offensive was naturally held in abeyance until this necessary preparation was completed.

OFFENSIVE WAITS.

On the western front the British and French offensive has been held in abeyance for ten days. The French have repelled tremendous German attacks during this period and achieved small local gains, but there has been none of the fierce combats of masses which were in progress at the height of General Nivelle's drive.

PEACE MOVE GROWS.

COPENHAGEN, June 2 (via London)—Private advices from Germany tell of growing dissatisfaction with the results of the ruthless submarine campaign and the absence of any indications that it has brought the desired peace near to hand.

During their long campaign for unrestricted use of submarines, the advocates of this measure made very definite promises of immediate results. "Two or three months" was the phrase used everywhere in street and newspaper arguments in regard to the time it would take to bring England to her knees, ready for peace.

Grumblings now are heard that although four months have passed England shows no signs of weakening, but on the contrary seems determined to prosecute the war more bitterly than ever.

Questions have already been asked the correspondent by Germans here in official positions, who are disgruntled over the results of the submarine campaign, as to what would be the effect in the United States if the submarine warfare were now abandoned. The government, however, shows no signs of weakening and now is engaged in a vigorous publicity campaign to bolster up the waning confidence at home and quiet the complaints of neutrals.

BY W. S. FORREST,

United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, June 2.—Relatives of the American flyers who have fallen in the field of honor under the American flag will receive the posthumous honors conferred upon them, it was made known today.

Citations just issued give the cross of the Legion of Honor to Lieut. H. de Langle, one of the French officers in command of the LaFayette Escadrille. The war cross with palm is given posthumously to James McConnell, Edmund Genet, Ronald Hutchinson and Jean Dressy—the last named the French machine-gunner who died with Housier.

These translations are worded as follows:

"James McConnell, sergeant of Es-
(Continued on Page 30, Col. 3)

ARTILLERY DUELS ON WESTERN FRONT CONTINUE ACTIVE

NAVY PLANS EXTENSIVE NEW PLANTS

Big Docks, Machine Shops, Gun Works and Enlargements in List of Official Plans

Mare Island to Get New Camp in Draft of Work Projected in West; Officers Are Busy

BY UNITED PRESS
LEASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Details of the navy's \$80,000,000 improvement program announced tonight, provide for navy yard extensions, new training stations, aviation stations, submarine bases and immense storage warehouses for supplies and ammunition.

Dry docks capable of accommodating the largest vessels; new gun shop, including erection of the largest gun shop in the world, are included.

At the New York navy yard \$5,000,000 is being expended on new ways for building ships, new storage warehouses and doubling the capacity of machine shops.

At the League Island yards, in Philadelphia, new dry docks, one thousand feet long, are being built, as well as new ways for shipbuilding, new structural and machine shops and largest foundry on the Atlantic coast. The sum of \$18,000,000 will be spent at Philadelphia alone.

At the Norfolk navy yards another one thousand foot dry dock will be built. New pierhead improvements, including 2 barracks and auxiliary buildings will require \$20,000,000.

At Washington \$7,000,000 will be expended in expansion of the naval gun factory. A new gun shop will cost \$2,000,000.

CALIFORNIA PLANT.

At the Mare Island (California) yard, a camp for 5,000 men is being erected.

At Puget Sound (Washington) \$3,000,000 is being spent to provide facilities to build cruisers and auxiliary types of vessels.

THE GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION.

At the Great Lakes Training Station (Chicago) \$1,000,000 is being spent to accommodate 20,000 men.

A new aviation station has been constructed at Pensacola, Fla., and a camp for the Marine Corps at Fort Royal, S. C., accommodating 5,000 men, has been completed; also the barracks at Charleston, S. C., for the same number of men.

The new camp and training station at Quantico, Va., with accommodations for 10,000 marines, is well under way.

YARD IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements have been made in the navy yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Newport, R. I., Boston, Mass., and New Orleans, La.

A new aviation station has been constructed at Pensacola, Fla., and a camp for the Marine Corps at Fort Royal, S. C., accommodating 5,000 men, has been completed; also the barracks at Charleston, S. C., for the same number of men.

Work is progressing in the big base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where a 1,000 foot dry dock is building.

At Puget Sound, magazine storerooms, barracks, hospital wings and medical storage houses have been erected, or are under construction.

Rear Admiral E. R. Harris, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is directing the work, assisted by a corps of civil engineers and civilian designers, inspectors and experts. Admiral Harris said today that the program amounts to the practical rebuilding of many navy yards.

First Lieutenant Hugh L. Wiley, San Francisco, formerly resident engineer on the Canadian Pacific railway, has been appointed to the command of the Mare Island, in service with the engineer corps of the United States army, western department.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Darrow, Oakland, in service of Southern Pacific and other western lines.

Company B—Captain B. J. Simonds, Newton, Ariz., division engineer of the Alchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

First Lieutenant Donald E. Rhines, Ogden, Utah, superintendent of the Utah Construction Company.

First Lieutenant Arthur T. Schenck, Sacramento, Calif., in service with the engineer corps, U. S. A.

Second Lieutenant John G. Howell, Los Angeles, track supervisor of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad company.

Company C—Captain C. Captain Charles G. Craig, San Francisco, construction engineer with the firm of Dockweiler and Craig.

First Lieutenant Hugh L. Wiley, San Francisco, formerly resident engineer on the Canadian Pacific railway.

First Lieutenant Carl E. Morest, Cal., general foreman of bridges and buildings for the Northwestern Pacific railroad company.

Second Lieutenant Seymour H. Fletcher, Santa Barbara, formerly a roadmaster for the Southern Pacific company.

Men were captured this afternoon.

FOR PLAIN STYLES.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Plaintiffs in suits of men's and women's clothing probably will be de creed by American manufacturers to conserve the wool supply. At a conference today with the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense, representatives of the clothing industry agreed that the necessary steps to be taken to meet the emergency will be to reduce the use of wool.

It is expected that the new rules will be more general mixing of cotton.

SIX FOUND GUILTY.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Six members of the Electrical Workers' Union were found guilty today on charges of conspiracy in connection with dynamiting conductors and property of the Commonwealth Co. during a strike in May 1916.

The verdict of guilty carried with it sentences of from one to four years for the defendants, Arthur W. Robertson, assistant business manager of the local union, being given the longest term. James F. Sullivan was the only defendant acquitted.

GERMAN IS HELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Adolph Siegler, who had been employed on a dredge at Bellingham, Wash., was arrested by United States Immigration Inspector John Robinson today on the declaration that he was a member of German vessels seized by the United States at the outbreak of the war.

Sieglar, who is only 20 years old, told Robinson that he had been in this country a year and a half. He was taken to Angel Island where he was held pending an examination.

RENEW PROTEST.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Renewed protest that "not a single representative of the mine workers" has been

appointed to membership on the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense, and dissenting

declared program of the committee.

The crew of one of the interned Ger-

man vessels seized by the United

States at the outbreak of the war.

Sieglar, who is only 20 years old, told

Robinson that he had been in this

country a year and a half. He was

remanded to the county jail and their

hearings set for July 15. The scene

during the hearing of the men was

pathetic. Relatives of the men who

TORNADO IN KANSAS CUTS DEATH ROAD

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 2.—Reports coming into Kansas City over telegraph wires indicate that last night's tornado, which cut a wide path through Eastern Kansas and Northeastern Oklahoma, exacted a toll at least of twenty-five lives. Twenty-four dead have been identified, while outlying hamlets severed from the outside world or their only means of communication except wagon road, have not been officially heard from.

The twister did the heaviest damage in the southern part of Kansas and northeastern counties of Oklahoma. Coffeyville, a town of 20,000 on the Oklahoma-Kansas line, was the largest city to suffer. Property damaged will run into half a million dollars. Not a mark of identification is left of more than a hundred homes while many of the city's finest residences are damaged beyond repair.

Three persons were killed and more than fifty are severely injured. Several are expected to die. By coincidence, two churches were the only buildings left standing in a strip five blocks wide through the city.

The cyclone jumped from Olatic, Kansas, just south of Kansas City, to Coffeyville a distance of about 150 miles, without doing serious damage except to crops and farm houses. At Olatic three are dead and scores injured. Conservative estimates place the property loss at \$75,000.

Latest reports from Coalfield, Okla., place the known dead there at eight. Five, all members of the W. A. Williams family, are dead at Drake, while four are known to be dead at Marietta.

One man was killed at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

The heaviest damage in Oklahoma was to oil property. Tanks were overturned and scores of derricks blown down in the Healdton field. Fires, caused by lightning, destroyed thousands of acres. The Jones river ran up to the millions. Livestock and crops suffered severely and floods are threatened at several points along the Neosho and Arkansas rivers.

SHOT BY OFFICER

Nelson Downs, of Los Angeles, who recently escaped from the Preston State School of Industry, was shot last night by Ralph Goetz, an lone officer, who came to Oakland to apprehend the youth. The shooting occurred at Twelfth street and Broadway, when Downs struck the officer in an attempt to escape. The officer's bullet wounded Downs in the left shoulder. He was hurried to the Emergency Hospital by the police, and held under guard in prison.

Downs, according to Goetz, escaped from Preston about two weeks ago, and was traced to Oakland, where Goetz arrested him.

TOWN GIVES COIN

LITTLETON, Colo., June 2.—Littleton has a plan of encouraging recruits which places it in the front rank of patriotic communities. Every man who joins the army or navy is presented with \$15 from the town treasury. So far fifteen have answered their country's call.

The plan leaves the lads with a feeling that the home town has an interest in them and wants to see them provided with the small change needed so they can take advantage of things worth while when the opportunity offers," said D. M. DeCamp, town treasurer.

ENEMY TO DIVERS

ROME, June 2.—One of the unusual methods adopted by the Italian navy department to fight the submarines is to equip a large number of specially constructed flat cars with light cannon and distribute them along the railroad lines that run near the sea. In some cases these fortresses on wheels, some together, made up in sections, with the seventy men of each section, all expert gunners, housed in boxcars that accompany the armored cars. On one of the cars of the section is a huge signal ladder where a lookout is stationed. This arm has proven effective in destroying submarines that venture close to shore.

GALVIN TO SERVE

OMAHA, June 2.—Frank Galvin, 19, of San Francisco, son of E. Galvin, president of the Union Pacific railroad, today wired his father he will go to France with the Eighth Regiment Reserve Engineers.

Your Boy's Eyes!

As important as body protection is EYE protection. We advise the Sir Wm. Crookes GLASSES—None better—For Field or Outing. Kill-Glare Glasses, 50c and up.



1310 WASHINGTON STREET
(NEXT TO SCHLUETER'S)

SWIM!

MEET me tonight
AND WE will take
AN OAKLAND ave. car
AND STEP OUT
AMONG 'EM
In the all-tiled pool
Of pure OCEAN water
Tested daily at the

NEW PIEDMONT SWIMMING BATHS

Twenty-fourth and Vernon Streets

DERBY HATS GO.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Derby hats are produced in every way that the web felt and other qualities of hat making are to the Ministry of munitions being available to the Ministry of War which are used in the home of the hard felt or derby hat.

HORSE PRICE FALLS.

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Two Slain in New Tong War To Extend Over Whole Coast

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—Two Chinese were killed, another fatally wounded and four white men and a Japanese injured late today when the tong war broke out here anew. The battle raged up one street and down another in the heart of Portland's wholesale district.

Police and county authorities expect still further shooting tonight. The battle of the streets today broke the tong peace pact which was signed not five weeks ago.

The victims of the battle are: Head-Chung Hong, 45, merchant; Chong Chow, prominent tongman. Injured: Louie Lim, shot five times through the body, will die. James Hussey, expressman, shot in arm and leg. W. D. Higgins, shot twice in leg and hip. Martin Martensen, driver, flesh wound in abdomen. Yeo Hoari, Japanese, 6 years old, bullet wound in scalp.

George Long, longshoreman, cut in the face by flying glass.

The battleground bordered on Broadway, Portland's principal thoroughfare. The white men and the Japanese child were innocent victims of the affair. The Chinese are now Leong tongmen.

Two San Francisco gunmen members of the Suey Sing tong were arrested tonight and positively identified as the slayers. They are Suey Fong and Tee Guk.

According to Heng, Ah Chung is a new Chinese in town and a gunman sent here by his tong. Heng was shot the first time in the left side and did not injure her. A white man who attempted to stop the battle was forced at the point of two automatics to retire.

The battle tonight is a resumption of the February 1 and March 19 duel that raged up and down the coast. The affair tonight grew out of a dis-

ORDERS TO TAKE SLACKERS ISSUED

(Continued From Page 29)

men held in jail on charges of conspiracy to defeat the army draft registration refused to sign registration cards today, jail officials announced. One more arrest was made today in the alleged conspiracy.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, June 2.—Federal authorities today technically placed under arrest eight men for the alleged spreading of anti-draft literature. The names were not given out.

SOLDIERS PROTECTED

NEW YORK, June 2.—Refusal by militia and naval men today to tell by whose orders they attended the anti-conscription meeting in Madison Square Garden Thursday night was repudiated today by United States Commissioner Hitchcock. The men declined on the ground that their orders were of a confidential nature.

Edward Cassin, counsel for Louis Sternberg, Louis Klemmer, Joseph Walser and Morris Becker, four men arrested at the meeting on a charge of attempting to obstruct registration and who were held today by Commissioner Hitchcock for further examination, charged the soldiers and sailors in New York apparently were usurping the powers of the police.

Mrs. Jennie Diemer, arrested with the four men, was discharged from custody today on her plea that she had no thought of disobeying the law. The cases of Owen Cattell, Charles F. Phillips and Miss Eleanor Wilson Parker, students arrested on a charge of conspiring to influence men against registration under the selective draft act, went to a federal grand jury.

TRIAL SOON TAKEN.

Charles Kronenburg, a Socialist, was arrested today and charged with treason for distributing handbills in Jersey City urging men not to register Tuesday. He is the first man against whom a treason charge has been placed in the East. Two men were arrested in Paterson, N. J., and one in New York for anti-conscription activities.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 2.—Every alien enemy (unnaturalized German) entering the business district of Salt Lake City must register at the office of the United States marshal before June 10, according to orders received here today from United States Attorney General Gregory.

TRIAL FOR TREASON.

LAREDO, Texas, June 2.—Three army deserters who fled with their arms into Mexico May 23, will be tried for treason with death sentences as possible punishment. It was stated here tonight. The deserters were apprehended after a flight of eighteen miles from Nuevo Laredo and placed in jail by Mexican authorities, their arms being returned to military commanders here on the night of May 23. The three are now in the hands of Federal officers here.

MEXICANS LEAVING.

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.—The climax of a wholesale exodus of Mexicans from the United States into Mexico through the city of El Paso was reached tonight, with the approach of registration day.

Although figures on the total number of refugees who have returned to Mexico via El Paso are unavailable, officials of the United States' immigration bureau here announced tonight that during the month of May the Mexican emigrants exceeded the immigrants by 453. The majority of those leaving the United States passed through this port during the latter part of the month, the time of registration.

Officials approached. Officials believe that the movements of Mexicans have been largely the result of bitter editorials against registration in Northern Mexico newspapers.

FREE PLOTTERS.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Department of Justice officials were convinced tonight that the anti-conscription plot in the Middle West is broken and that registration Tuesday will proceed normally. Minor outbreaks are expected, but nothing that will even approach a riot is anticipated.

On certain evenings the attaché of the United States Department of Investigation that the conspirators were powerless, ten persons arrested in connection with the local plot were liberated late today. They were told that the government had them under close surveillance and that any resumption of their activity would result in instant arrest and summary action.

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BIG SHIPPING COMBINE MADE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The largest shipping combination in world history, whereby a score of the biggest British marine transportation companies are brought under a single direction, has been effected in London, according to cable advices received here yesterday.

At the head of the new amalgamation is the Cunard Line, which probably will give its name to the new central organization. Into the great pool has been thrown the interests of the Peninsular and Oriental, and the Commonwealth-Dominion Line, the theft bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Brady was stopped on Hollywood boulevard yesterday morning by officers who recognized the man in the city jail while the possession of a stolen automobile is being investigated.

His honeymoon was interrupted yesterday by Detective Sergeant Hickok and Detectives Lowe and Powell of the Commonwealth-Dominion Line, the theft bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Brady was stopped on Hollywood boulevard yesterday morning by officers who recognized the man in the city jail while the possession of a stolen automobile is being investigated.

It is understood that the total capitalization of the new central organization will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000,000. Lord Ingham, head of the P. & O., which recently had amalgamated with the British-India Company, will be the directing head of the new corporation, it is stated.

Notice of this gigantic pool was received here by Reginald Bach of the Hind, Ralph Company, which is the San Francisco agent of the Union Steamship Company.

Through the consolidation, it will be possible to exchange captains and operating staffs, transfer ships from one run to another, and adjust all routes so that ships of size most needed on particular routes may be changed about. Many other advantages will result, some of which may not be possible of effectuation until after the conclusion of the war.

JAPANESE BLANKS

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—The Los Angeles city clerk has been supplied with a set of registration cards and instructions printed in Japanese to be used by subjects of the Mikado in registering June 5 in cases when they cannot speak English. Japanese citizens had the blanks prepared to aid registration authorities.

PEN EXPERT TO DECIDE CHARGE

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Upon the twist of a pen, as it were, rests the fate of the honeymoon of a young couple in a bungalow at 4428 Russell avenue. Thomas Brady, a well dressed, well mannered young man who claims to have come from Chicago, is a party to that honeymoon. He is in the city jail while the possession of a stolen automobile is being investigated.

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AMITY RESTORED

ROME, June 2.—The Observatore Romano announces that apostolic relations with Luxembourg, broken under Pope Leo XIII, have been restored.

BROKERS CLAIM ONE MAN STOLE OVER MILLION

NEW YORK, June 2.—The losses of the brokerage firm of W. R. Craig & Co. through the peculations of Robert Moore, unarrested on charges of larceny and forgery in an affidavit filed by the firm this afternoon with the district attorney's office.

Judge Mott overruled a petition of the district attorney that Moore's bond be increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Charged with stealing \$200,000 from his employers, Novak and Holmes, cotton brokers, Richard Asch, 30, was arrested today in Philadelphia and brought back here this afternoon.

Asch disappeared a month ago following disclosure of the theft. He was traced through a girl who went to Philadelphia to meet him.

Twenty of the men indicted are now under arrest. They are Gustav H. Jacobson, recently apprehended in this city; Albert H. Wehr, brought from Hawaii; and Adolph Scholtz, alias Stern, held in San Francisco. The others still at large are George Paul Boehm and nine Hindus.

BARON IS INDICTED BUT IS IN BE

CHICAGO, June 2.—Authorities were wondering to what they were going to serve upon Baron Kurt von Rymer, German vice-consul, who was indicted this afternoon.

Either the kaiser will be a requisition for him, or he will have to take Berlin. The baron left the country with former Ambassador Bernstorff and is now in the German capital.

Three of the men indicted are now under arrest. They are Gustav H. Jacobson, recently apprehended in this city; Albert H. Wehr, brought from Hawaii; and Adolph Scholtz, alias Stern, held in San Francisco. The others still at large are George Paul Boehm and nine Hindus.

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BACK FROM SOMME SAYS WE'LL WIN

With the hearing in one ear all but destroyed Lance Corporal Cecil Oliver, formerly known to the bay cities as a soccer foot ball player, is back from the war. He fought at Ypres and was deafened at Somme.

"A great welcome is waiting the Americans on the other side of the Atlantic. I know the British soldiers will be glad to see Uncle Sam's fighting men, and so will the French. In fact I know the armies of all the allies feel much the same on this score," said Oliver yesterday.

He is a member of the Sixty-seventh Overseas, a pioneer Canadian regiment. Attaching much weight to the part Uncle Sam will play, Oliver believes that Germany will not be able to hold out for a great many months longer, unless Russia withdraws from the conflict. In this event he says there is no doubt but what the war will be prolonged. In the end, he says, the allies are bound to win.

VETERAN AT 21.

Oliver is only 21 years old now and began his service in the Canadian regiment two years ago. He fought at Ypres, was deafened on the Somme and now is on a six weeks' leave of absence from the Qualicum Beach hospital, Vancouver Island, where he has been slowly recovering his hearing. He is now visiting with his brother in Sacramento and will report to the hospital on July 4.

He was given his furlough on May 3 and sailed immediately for San Francisco and Oakland.

Before the opening of the war Oliver was a member of the Rovers football team of Sacramento and gained considerable prominence as a swimmer. It was the sinking of the Lusitania which prompted him to join the British army.

"I was working as a coppersmith in Utah at the time of this atrocity," said Oliver. "Then I could stand it no longer, so I quit my job and immediately went to Canada and enlisted for overseas service. I was sent to the front after three months' training in England."

BRINGS WAR RELICS.

A belt plastered with buttons and badges of famous regiments at the front, one of Oliver's most prized possessions, he says, it required months to make the selection which will be displayed here. He also brought home with him a piece of high explosive shell which knocked out of his hand a piece of cheese he was eating one day.

"We've been fighting the devil for three years, and it's just like heaven to get back to California," he said. "There weren't many flowers on the Somme, and we don't have to breathe gas in California."

Oliver received his corporalship at the Somme, and was incapacitated the next day for further service. While taking a strategic hill, Beaumont-Hamel, his helmet was hit by a bullet which has been personally complimented by King George, was selected to bear the ornate.

"The Germans saw us coming," he said, "and sent over everything they had—shrapnel, high explosives, gas shells—everything. Half my company was blown into nothing. I couldn't find even a memento of my five chums. I lost the hearing in my left ear, and for weeks could hear nothing in the other. But we fight on."

PRUSSIANS FIGHT HARD.

While the Prussians fight to the death in battle, Oliver says some of the other types of German soldiers are glad to surrender. "When never they get half a chance," he said. "When you are marching prisoners to the camps behind the lines," he said, "it seems that they cannot walk fast enough. And you can't blame them much for that, because they are treated fine by the allies back there."

"You might not believe it," said Oliver, "but the British have got so many big guns on the Somme that German prisoners tremble all over when they see them. When I left the British and French had complete mastery of the air. German aircraft was almost afraid to venture out. It's bad in saying that you could see a dozen machines of the allies to one German. And our airmen are not afraid to tackle anything."

But the German system of lying is wonderful, Oliver says. "Why, it beats anything I ever heard of," he declared today. "German prisoners believe that London is in ashes, that Southampton is a ruin and that the British fleet is on the bottom of the sea. They wouldn't fight if they knew the truth. We captured one squad of Germans in which a boy of 15 was marching next to a man of at least 65."

Oliver said he does not want to take any money credit from the Germans on account of their fighting qualities. "The German is a wonderful fighter, and for three years has had the allies beaten, but he's taught the British how to fight and he's getting whipped himself now."

Oliver expects to return to the front.

ECONOMY MODEL.

LONDON, June 2.—The town of Keighley, in Yorkshire, has set the pace for all England in the enforcement of strict economy in every branch of public affairs and household life. Keighley profits nearly \$2,000 a year from the collection of old tin cans, jars, bottles, newspapers, frayed clothing and odd shreds of cloth. And the whole town is within the food limit imposed by the food controller's appeal to patriotism.

In every household, printed in letters of red, white and blue, is the pledge, "In Honor Bound We Adopt the National Scale of Voluntary Rations."

Not only has Keighley, with her 40,000 inhabitants, complied, but she has even kept the meat consumption at one-half a pound a week per person under the amount allowed by Lord Dernford.

Organization did it for Keighley.

Boy Scouts were placed in charge of the refuse collection, a squad to every ward, each having a denot at which to deposit the material. Then there is a central depot controlling the collections of the subsidiary stations.

The publicity committee organized a public meeting, and over 100,000 the world committee had subcommittees for every neighborhood with the result that no householder in Keighley escaped a visit in the interest of food conservation.

BRET HARTE'S SON DIES.

MONTE CARLO, June 2.—Francis King Bret Harte, son of the novelist, Bret Harte, died here on April 24. He traveled for some years with Edwin Booth, the actor, but of late years his delicate health necessitated residence in the milder climate of Italy and the Riviera. He leaves a widow and two sons, of whom the elder, Richard Bret Harte, is in San Francisco.

Oakland to Seek Record For Quick Registrations

Polling Places to Be Used to Give All Opportunity to Enroll Names

Oakland will strive to be the first city in California to have the returns of registrations on National registration day next Tuesday, on file with the federal authorities. The system, which has been in readiness to operate for the last ten days, is now in a state of perfection which has won the approbation of members of the state board and local officials are confident that an exceptional showing will be made.

Between 20,000 and 22,000 men of eligible age under the provisions of the conscription act will be registered in Oakland, it is predicted. The estimates are based upon the total registration of approximately 82,000 in the city, on population figures and upon the general average as compiled by the government authorities.

Men who have passed their twenty-first birthday and who are under their thirty-first birthday, are required to register. The penalty for non-compliance with the law is \$1,000 and one year imprisonment without any alternative. Careful supervision will be maintained throughout the city and "slackers" will be tabbed sooner or later.

Registrations will be taken in each of the 241 precincts in the city by sworn registrars and their assistants.

The registration offices will be at the usual polling place for the respective precincts, either in tents, store rooms or school buildings as the case may be with but four exceptions.

EXCEPTIONS MADE.

These exceptions are: In precinct No. 1 the location has been changed from 1329 Seventh street to tent at the southeast corner of Seventh and Poplar streets.

In precinct No. 59 from 815 Twenty-eighth street to a tent at the southwest corner of Twenty-eighth and West streets.

In precinct No. 181 from 1422

SACRED HEART HAS CLOSING EXERCISES

Sacred Heart school held its closing exercises in the parish hall at Forty-first and Grove streets before a large audience Friday evening, the children of various classes presenting programs that will be displayed here. He also brought home with him a piece of high explosive shell which knocked out of his hand a piece of cheese he was eating one day.

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We Give American Trading Stamps

COATS

FOR \$1 CASH, \$1 WEEKLY.

The styles and materials are the best, and a Coat at this price is not easily overlooked.

WOOLEN STYLES

Others at \$15, \$17.50, \$22.50

SILK COAT

\$17.50

Others at \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$40.

Dresses

\$1 DOWN AND SAME WEEKLY.

SPECIAL in WOOL SERGE \$12.50

OTHERS AT \$15, \$17.50 and \$22.50

SILK ONES AT \$15, \$20 and \$25

Evening Dresses 1/2 Price.

Waists

50 CENTS DOWN AND SAME WEEKLY.

SPECIAL SILK STYLES \$2.50

Then Some at \$5 and \$7.50

FOR JULY FOURTH

MONTAGUE, June 2.—Preparations are being made for a big celebration on July 2, 3 and 4. There will be relay races, fancy and rough riding, roping, bulldogging and everything that goes to make a Wild West show.

An effort is being made to have Indians from the Klamath reservation participate in the round-up.

PREFER BRAZIL

LONDON, June 2.—One of the few features on the stock exchange recently has been the steady recovery in values of Brazilian securities, which are now from four to nine per cent above the lowest prices touched this year. This is due to an increased demand for investors owing to the rapid recovery in the Brazilian exchange.

MUST MOVE TANKS

MEXICO CITY, June 2.—The Standard Oil Company has been ordered by the department of commerce and industry to remove about fifty oil tanks erected in the Tampico field. These tanks the department declares were erected without permission and were not erected without the order issued by the Mexican government.

EL PASO, Tex., June 2.—Mexican photographers have been doing a land office business here since the new order was issued by the Mexican consular service requiring all persons, whether native or foreign, who go to Mexico to have passports with their photographs attached. Small photographic shops have sprung up near the consulate.

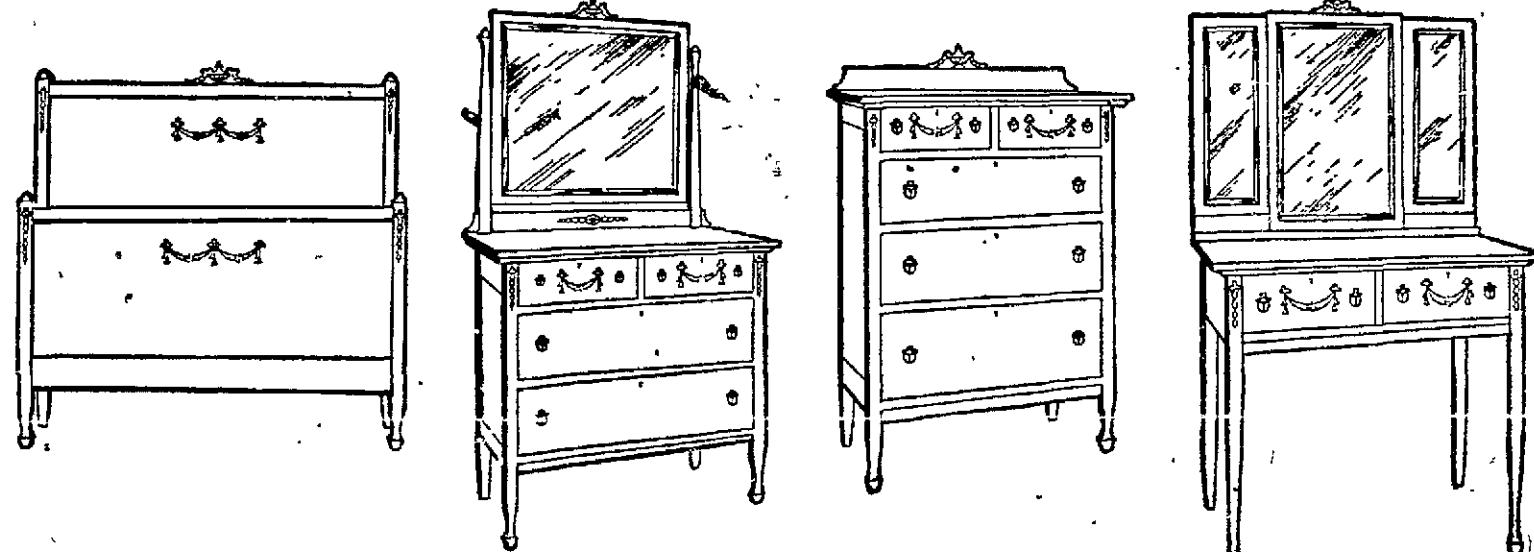
PHOTOGRAHIC

Have You Bought a Liberty Bond?

\$90

This Handsome Adam Bedroom Set

In Ivory Enamel, beautifully decorated Extra large French Plate Mirrors, as illustrated



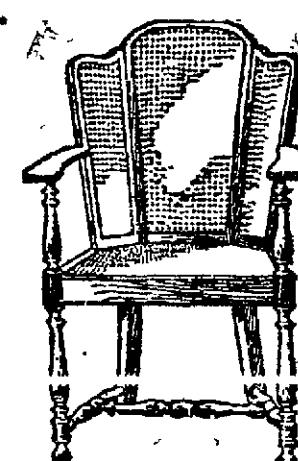
\$9 DOWN AND \$9 PER MONTH

Furnish your bedroom with one of these beautiful sets. You will never tire of the artistic Period design. It is well made and carefully finished

Solid Mahogany Chair or Rocker Special Price

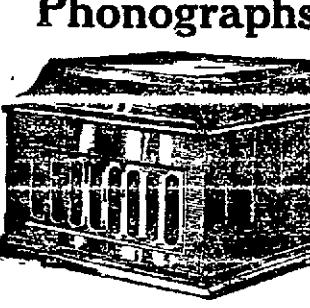
\$12.50 each

Strong and durable cane seats and birch panels
\$1 Down and Per Month



75c Per Week

for one of these
\$25 Pathé Phonographs



and 10 Double-Faced Pathé Records

Giving you twenty selections

Price Complete \$32.50

There are no needles to change on a Pathé Phonograph, as the reproduction comes from a sapphire point.

12-foot wide LINOLEUM

\$1.10 per yard laid

The average floor can be covered in this width of Linoleum without any seams. We guarantee the quality.

Breuners Credit without interest.

Corner Clay and 15th Sts.

Oakland

CASH WILL BUY ANY GARMENT IN OUR STORE

Our special sale has struck the fancy of the public.

Every one appreciates the opportunity of getting high-grade merchandise at low prices by paying only \$1 down and \$1 weekly. Hundreds took advantage of this event, hundreds more are coming tomorrow. We are adding to our stock to fill up sizes, colors and styles that went out during first 2 days.

COME TOMORROW AND BRING YOUR \$1.00

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO. 581 14TH STREET

SUITS

FOR \$1 CASH, \$1 WEEKLY.

Such pretty ideas, and such good, stylish materials. Prices to suit every one, and yours on these easy terms.

HIGH GRADE CARMENTS

Others Specially Low Price for the Values.

\$19.75, \$24.75, \$27.50, \$32.50.

SMART SUITS FOR LARGE WOMEN AT THE SAME REDUCTIONS.

Skirts

50 CENTS DOWN AND SAME WEEKLY.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES \$5.00

We Have Better Ones For \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.50

Furs

50 CENTS DOWN AND SAME WEEKLY.

FEATHER BOAS AT \$2.50

SCARFS

ICELAND WHITE FOX \$5.00

and also at \$12.50, \$17.50, \$22.50

TEMPLE TO SWELL RED CROSS FUND

Aahmes Temple of the Mystic Shrine will "do its bit" toward the great work of the Red Cross, and that "bit" is to be a generous one.

Aahmes Temple will contribute every cent of the gross proceeds of its Revue and Ball, to be held at the Oakland Civic Auditorium on Friday evening, June 15, to the Oakland Chapter of the Red Cross.

Aahmes Temple agreed to pay all of the expenses and give to the Red Cross every dollar that was paid for admission.

The date selected is on the eve of Red Cross week as dedicated by President Wilson. The President of the United States has officially designated the week of June 12-18 as "Red Cross" week.

By the end of that week every chapter of the Red Cross will have had to raise its quota of the money that is asked for Red Cross work in the nation at large. Oakland has not raised its full proportion, and the Aahmes Temple ball is expected to do much toward bringing this amount up to where it should be.

The first part of the evening will be devoted to dancing for which Jim Cray's famous "Jazz" band will furnish the music.

But before the dancing there will be a patriotic revue which will illustrate in tableaux the world situation of the present day. There will be illustrated the call of the allies to the United States for aid and assistance in this world struggle. To this the United States will answer, and there will be shown the resources of this country coming to the aid of the allies. This part of the program will take about an hour.

TEN FARM RULES

EL PASO, Texas, June 2.—County Demonstrating Agent A. G. Graham has issued the following ten rules for the farmers of the El Paso Valley in the interest of increasing the food supply of the nation during the war:

1.—Plant every available acre produce a crop.

2.—Prepare land to receive crops at the very earliest date.

3.—Plant, cultivate and water properly the staple crops adapted to your locality.

4.—Plant vegetables, not equal to the consumption, such as radishes, lima beans, sweet potatoes, garden truck, etc.

5.—Plant enough feed crops such as corn and other grain to feed the live stock of the county.

6.—Plant gardens large enough to at least supply the needs of your own home.

7.—Eliminate the waste of the home gardens by saving and preserving the surplus fruits and vegetables.

8.—Prepare containers for canning early for there is a scarcity of tins.

9.—See that the crop is prepared for the market by proper storage without waste.

10.—Co-operate. Farmers should co-operate with one another and bankers and other business men should co-operate with the farmers in the face of the war.

FARMING ON ZONE

ANCON, Canal Zone, June 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Farming operations are being carried on in the suitable sections of the zone, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Originally begun as a military move to prepare the isthmus for a siege, the operations have been stimulated by the scarcity of food and the call from all sections of the world for increased production.

The United States government is operating more than a dozen plantations for the growth of garden truck and fruits, has 40,000 acres of land cleared for the pasture of cattle, has stocked Gatun Lake with imported food fish in addition to the indigenous varieties, has begun a hog farm and has 12,000 chickens already on hand.

ISLAND AT WORK

HONOLULU, T. H., June 2.—The Hawaiian Islands are setting the pace of the people of the United States and its islands in food production. School children of the various American islands pronounce are in the midst of potato growing contests, bean growing contests, and vegetable contests of all kinds, and also in a competition to write the best letters on gardening.

The Hawaiian children, living in a warm climate, have the advantage over the boys and girls of the United States people. The children of the Paradise Islands are already harvesting and selling vegetables.

Prizes of \$25 for the best garden; \$15 for the second best and \$10 for the third. Second best home grown gardens and school gardens have been offered for the school children. There are also some \$100 prizes for Cahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, East Hawaii and West Hawaii. There are thirty-three different prizes.

PROPOSAL DENIED

BERLIN, June 2 (via London)—M. Rizov, Bulgarian minister to Berlin, asserts that the letter he wrote to Mayak Gorky, in which the latter has made public, was purely a private communication expressing his personal views and did not contain a proposal for a separate peace. The letter was published in Gorky's *Pravograd* newspaper.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has decreed a further reduction in the size of the newspapers, to the extent of ten per cent for the month of June.

FOREST INCOMES

PORLTAND, Ore., June 2.—Alaska's national forest and self-supporting, according to United States forest service officials here. During fiscal year 1916 the receipts of the northern forests were nearly \$5000 greater than the expenditure necessary to looking after them. Most of the receipts are from small sales of timber for use in building fish traps along the Alaskan rivers.

CO-EDS IN KHAKI

SEATTLE, Wash., June 2.—As a wartime economy measure the women students of the University of Oregon here have come back to school next autumn wearing khaki. Bishop Walter T. Sumner, of the Episcopal Church, Oregon, on a recent visit here, suggested the plan, and the women are considering adopting it.

For \$100

We will furnish basket of any color, engraved glass, embossed, burial robes, gloves for tailors, mounted horses, two automobiles for family, candlesticks required, services, insurance for making necessary burial arrangements and use of church at

Home
Undertaking Co.
2500 EAST 11TH ST.
PHONE FRUITVALE 26.
J. EMMETT MOORE, JAS. N. KILGORE
PAUL O. KILGORE

FLORISTS.
Haworth, the Florist, 449 Piedmont Ave.; pm. Field, 2447 or 4051.

Workmen Rally to Aid Sale of Liberty Bonds

Labor Leader Tells of Attitude of the Toilers

Organized labor of Alameda and Contra Costa counties is solidly behind the Liberty bonds.

Alameda County workmen are investing in Liberty bonds. They are urging each other to do their duty by loaning to the government the savings of war as represented in money invested in these bonds.

At the headquarters of the Liberty loan committee for Alameda and Contra Costa counties in room 808-809, Syndicate building, yesterday Sam J. Donohue, business agent of the Alameda County Building Trades Council, set forth organized labor's attitude toward the call of the government for Liberty loan bonds in response to the statement:

TELLS OF ATTITUDE.

By S. J. DONOHUE, Business Agent of the Alameda County Building Trades Council.

Ever since the declaration of war by the President of the United States, a duty—a patriotic duty has automatically involved every citizen of our country. Proudly should we all accept our individual share. Some of us may offer our service to the fighting forces. Others of us may enlist in our country's service by investing in Liberty bonds to the extent of our financial ability. It is necessary that all of us do our part that a speedy and united effort may bring about an early settlement of this great conflict that has for its final conclusion the preservation of liberty, freedom and democracy.

Organized labor should be and will be second to no other agency in this patriotic move. Organized labor has enlisted and will continue to enlist in the services of the government.

Here in Alameda county organized labor stands firmly behind the proclamation issued by the American Federation of Labor, who said to President Wilson: "Organized labor is ready for the call to service. We are ready to maintain the country's declaration, the country's place in the council of nations. We cannot act in any other way."

LOANING AID.

In buying Liberty bonds we are loaning to the United States government, the soundest and most reliable institution in the world, our financial aid, and are rendering a service to our country, protection of our family's protection and protection to posterity. The government does not ask us to give it money, but to loan it money, for which it will pay interest of 3 1/2 per cent. Should we hesitate to subscribe for Liberty bonds when our brothers have offered their lives? Must our patriotism fall so far short of its ideals which we are American citizens have always cherished?

There must be no delay. There is grave danger in not coming forward promptly and supporting the Liberty loan. We must not let our country down.

We must not invite disaster. I urge upon all to buy Liberty bonds today.

Many of us do not realize the necessity of coming promptly to the assistance of our government in this crisis. We have rested in peace so long that we have been lulled to sleep in a false security, not realizing that we are sitting on a dormant volcano.

IMPORTANT POINT.

There is another point I wish

MARRIAGE LICENSES

BALTA-DRABY—Alexander Bain, 26, Richland, and Helen Drabyn, 21, Oakland.

BARBER-PIMENTAL—Roy F. Barber, 21, and Mabel Pimental, 20, both of Oakland.

BENJAMIN-HILLARD—S. Bury, 26, and Genevieve Hillard, 22, both of Oakland.

BLAUMAN—Lester E. Deppre, 19, Oakland, and Lillian M. Deppre, 18, Dunsmuir.

BLOOM-WALKER—Lewis E. Deppre, 19, Oakland, and Lillian M. Deppre, 18, Dunsmuir.

BROWN—D. L. Brown, 22, both of Oakland.

DURBROW-DAVIS—Rose L. Durbrow, 35, and Gladys C. Davis, 31, both of Berkeley.

DURSTON-EDDIE—John D. Durston, 26, Ore., and Katherine Parker, 20, Tucson, Ariz.

FESTENSTEIN-MACHER-SYLVIA—Warren S. Festenstein, 23, and Rose S. Sylvia, 22, both of Berkeley.

HEIM-EGERTER—John H. Helm, 38, and Emma H. Egertor, 34, both of Alameda.

HANCOCK-KOHL—John W. Hancock, 30, and Anna Kohl, 26, both of Oakland.

HORN-LIEBE—William V. Horn, 27, and Ethel L. Liebe, 25, both of San Francisco.

JORDAN-EDDIE—John J. Jordan, 25, and Gladys V. Edwards, 19, both of Berkeley.

JOHNSON-BYNTON—Lewis E. Johnson, 23, Napa, and Marion E. Bynton, 18, Oakland.

KELLY-CHAPMAN—John L. Kelly, 23, Oakland, and Marie Chapman, 21, Oakland.

LAWRENCE-CONDOLY—Joseph Lawrence, Jr., 21, and Anna Condoly, 19, both of Alameda.

LEEDS-DEPPRE—John M. Leeds, 20, and Anna Deppre, 19, both of Oakland.

LEIBER-MCGRANNEY—Florian A. Leiber, 21, and Margaret McGranney, 19, both of Berkeley.

MCLEOD-ROBERTSON—William S. McLeod, 28, Oakland, and Edith Robertson, 21, Alameda.

NEWTON-GILLETT—Philip S. Newton, 25, San Francisco, and Phyllis S. Gillette, 25, San Francisco.

REYNOLDS-WEDEN—Frank J. Reynolds, 25, San Francisco, and Lillian P. Weden, 25, both of Oakland.

NORTON-NEWMAN—Henry N. Norton, 27, and Anna Newman, 26, both of Alameda.

PELLETIER-DEPPRE—John M. Pelletier, 20, and Anna Deppre, 19, both of Oakland.

PROVOST-KIMBERLY—Lewis E. Provoost, 45, and Martha L. Kimberly, 45, both of Oakland.

RAPER-EDDIE—John Raper, 22, and Anna Eddie, 21, both of Berkeley.

REINHOLD-EDDIE—John D. Reinhold, 22, and Anna Eddie, 21, both of Berkeley.

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NEW PANEL IS CALLED IN MOONEY CASE

American Wife of Adm. Beatty Is Deep in War Work



LADY DAVID BEATTY, wife of Admiral Beatty of the British navy, was formerly Ethel Field of Chicago. She has been taking an active part in British Red Cross work and is noted for her great beauty.

FIREMEN'S BAND HEARS SPEECHES

The regular monthly meeting of the fire department band at which there were present about two hundred residents of West Oakland was held at the company quarters of Engle, Nell and Truck No. 3 at Eighth and Willow streets.

After numerous selections had been rendered by the band some fifty members and former members of the fire department adjourned upstairs in the dormitory where a banquet was held.

Upon satisfying the inner man with plenty of good things to eat, the evening was concluded with songs, stories and speech making.

Speeches were made by Chief Elliot Whitehead, Assistant Chief Sam Short, Assistant Chief W. H. McGrath, Captain William Seeger and Superintendent of Engines Andrew.

Companies who spoke were A. A. Sloane, Henry Hayes and Walter Scribner, etc.

The letters tend to show that Oxman was "discovered" by Frank Woods, agent for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company at Durkee, Ore., the home of Oxman, during September and October, 1916.

Oxman was the chief witness for the prosecution and it was his testimony that convicted Thomas Mooney, of participation in the preparedness parade bomb outrage of last July.

He is now under sentence of death, and his wife, Rena Mooney, is on trial for her life on a similar charge.

Not from the time Oxman was first mentioned in connection with the case up to the present time had there been any explanation made public as to how the district attorney discovered him.

The letters were made public because it had been stated by Rufus F. Patterson, fume bomb convict, in one of his several affidavits, that he had been told Oxman had been "discovered" by Hugh M. Webster, executive officer of the law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

That Webster had delivered Oxman to Attorney Frank C. Drew, counsel for the law and order committee, and that Drew had then informed him to District Attorney Flickert.

AGENTE "DISCOVERS."

The letters tend to show that Oxman was "discovered" by Frank Woods, agent for the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company at Durkee, Ore., and that Woods communicated the information to District Attorney Flickert.

Under date of September 21, 1916, Woods wrote to Flickert that on July 28, 1916, six days after the preparedness parade bomb explosion he had had a conversation with a reputable Oregon business man, who had told him in detail of having witnessed the placing of the fatal suitcase at Stewart and Marion streets. Woods wrote Woods had said that he could identify the driver of the jitney, the jitney itself, and its occupants. Woods offered to put the district attorney in touch with his informant for \$2,500, payable upon conviction of the guilty parties.

In reply to this letter, District Attorney Flickert wrote to Woods under date of September 23, 1916, asking him to furnish a detailed description of the jitney, of its driver, of the suitcase and of the man who deposited the suitcase.

Woods responded to this letter under date September 27, 1916. The response of Woods was not made public today, it being said that the letter had been lost or mislaid.

Replying to Woods' letter of September 27, District Attorney Flickert wrote under date October 9, 1916, informing Woods that in some particulars the information given by Woods corresponded with the evidence given by witnesses in the trial of the case.

SUES COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Because he was denied a diploma as a physician and therefore was unable to enter the officers' training camp for physicians to qualify for ambulance service in European trenches, Antoine J. Sambuck, Jr., today filed a \$10,000 damage suit against the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Sambuck says that he obtained more than the requisite 70 percent on all the required subjects when he took the examinations May 8 last, excepting pathology in which he received 65 percent. He says he would have received the requisite percentage on this subject except for the willful and malicious discrimination of Dr. L. W. Spriggs, instructor in pathology and bacteriology. Dr. Spriggs is named as co-defendant in the suit.

GIRLS SCHOOL BURNS.

COPPED HALL, England, June 2.—The buildings composing the Coped Hall training school for girls where the young women practiced at milking "dummy cows" with the intention of volunteering for farm labor as milkmaids were destroyed by fire last night. They were on a large ecclesiastical estate on the border of Epping Forest, near London.

Tomorrow Only!

A most inclusive group of Women's and Children's new

Dress and Tailored Hats \$1.50

Very appropriate mid-season models of rough straw, milan and hemp—sailors and others smartly though simply trimmed. A splendid variety—an irresistible price.

No Mail Orders

S.N. WOOD & CO.
14TH & WASHINGTON - OAKLAND
4TH & MARKET - SAN FRANCISCO

LAST CEREMONY FOR BUFFALO BILL

DENVER, Colo., June 2.—A tomb blasted from the solid rock will receive tomorrow the body of Colonel William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill").

On the crest of Mount Lookout, 20 miles west of Denver, Buffalo Bill will be buried tomorrow with simple ceremony. From the site of his grave the road drops almost sheer more than 1000 feet, and another 1000 feet the ground slants sharply away to the little mountain college town of Golden.

North, south and east, as far as the eye can reach, hundreds of miles in the clear atmosphere, stretch the plains that brought the famous scout his name, Buffalo Bill. West are the snow-topped, majestic mountains.

Interment will be made under the auspices of the Masons. Golden City Lodge, the first and oldest in the State of Colorado, will perform the rites for the North Platte Lodge, of which Colonel Cody was a member for forty-seven years.

There will be no formal procession to the grave. Yet it is believed there will be practically a continuous procession from morn until night of the thousands who will seek to pay tribute to the memory of Colonel Cody. A tortuous highway, smooth as a table, eighteen or twenty feet wide, carved out of the side of the mountain, leads to the grave.

Owing to the fact that thousands of automobiles will be moving up the highway all day long, the county officials of Golden, assisted by the traffic officers of Denver, have arranged that only a one-way traffic will be allowed. All traffic going to Lookout Mountain will be by way of Golden, and the return trip must be made down the other side of the mountain by way of Bear Creek canon and Morrison. This is deemed necessary to avoid blockades and collisions.

The Masons having in charge the ceremonies will gather at Golden early in the afternoon and thence go to the top of the mountain on the funicular railroad.

At the summit of the mountain the Masons will take charge of the ceremonies, which will be simple. The Knights Templar of North Platte and of some of the lodges of Denver will act as escorts.

In honor of the Grand Army, of which Colonel Cody was the chief of scouts, guns will salute at sunrise and again at sunset.

The casket will be placed in a steel box and then solid cement will be packed on the sides and over the grave.

The Masons having in charge the ceremonies will gather at Golden early in the afternoon and thence go to the top of the mountain on the funicular railroad.

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At the summit of the mountain the Masons will take charge of the ceremonies, which will be simple. The Knights Templar of North Platte and of some of the lodges of Denver will act as escorts.

In honor of the Grand Army, of which Colonel Cody was the chief of scouts, guns will salute at sunrise and again at sunset.

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REALTY MEN OF STATE TO RALLY HERE

Realty dealers and brokers from all sections of California will meet in Oakland next Friday at a district conference of the California State Realty Federation. As directors of the organization which handles the real estate transactions of the state, the dealers will discuss many problems of the business, and incidentally celebrate the signing by Governor William D. Stephens of the real estate brokers' license bill, which marks a real step toward the banishment of the "shyster" and dishonest manipulator from California.

Directors of the organization will attend a meeting at Hotel Oakland in the morning and in the afternoon will be joined by 200 real estate brokers and salesmen from various cities and towns of the central district of California at the celebration at Neptune Gardens held as the closing feature of Oakland's "Buy a Home First" movement and in justification over the enactment of the brokers' license bill.

The new law provides that no real estate broker or salesman may do business and collect commissions for his services in California unless he holds a state license which must be issued by an appointed commissioner. It is probable that this duty will be conferred on Commissioner of Corporations Carnahan.

Each broker and salesman must make application to the commissioner for a license, beginning July 27. The commissioner shall investigate applicant's reputation for business integrity, and, if he finds this reputation to be questionable, he may refuse the application.

Should charges of dishonest dealing be filed with the commissioner against a broker or salesman holding a license and be substantiated by the commissioner's investigation, the latter may take action and the dealer cannot renew it for two years.

Brokers are to pay \$10 per year and salesmen \$2 per year fee for their licenses and all of the costs of the real estate brokers' license bureau are to be paid out of funds thus collected.

Realty men of California have been working for several years to secure legislation of this character which will insure the honesty of the real estate business in this state and protect honorable dealers from the annoyance of irresponsible and dishonest dealers and protect the real estate business from the stigma attaching to the practices of this class of dealers.

FOOD GIFTS FORBIDDEN.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—The sending of presents of food to soldiers at the front is forbidden in an order which came into force this month in Germany.

Writer in Benefit Tableaux Takes Role of Miss Columbia



MRS. HELEN S. WOODRUFF, prominent in literary and social circles, is in the front rank of American women who have taken up war charities. The photo shows her in the role of Columbia, portrayed by her in a recent tableau for the benefit of British and French mutilated soldiers.

BONES QUILTS ROAD

After 46 years of service as a conductor for the Southern Pacific, Samuel W. Bones of Alameda has retired and is no longer to punch tickets on the Seventh street line. Bones has received a letter from Superintendent W. H. Morton congratulating him for his clean record. He has worked under twelve superintendents and has seen the Southern Pacific's service develop almost from the start. Bones is a life member of the Olympic Club and is a member of the Oakland Commandery. No. 11, Knights Templar.

COLE GRADUATES GIVEN DIPLOMAS

Thirty-six graduates of the Cole grammar school received diplomas at exercises held in the school assembly hall last Friday evening. Miss Mary Rector, class teacher, was the speaker in the evening, and the

Meades, principal of the school, who complimented the pupils on their work during the term. The program, which consisted of literary and musical numbers, was offered by the members of the class. The features of the program was a sketch from Scott's "Lady of the Lake" by Elliott James and Richard McDermott, who played the part of Roderick Dhu and James Fitz James. The boys of the class presented a song and drill under the direction of Roy Bisagno. The girls of the class presented a song and dance under the direction of Miss Marie Loebs following the program the diplomas were presented by Prof. Meade. Among those who received diplomas were: Clara Anderson, Jim Alara, Bustace Alvers, Roy Bisagno, Florence Babcock, Elizabeth Clark, Josephine Cognorno, Douglas Clark, Raymond Dore, Gladys Evans, Leone Feldman, Zelda Goldberg, Wilbur Gould, Alice Holub, Gladys Hunter, Elliot James, Ruth Klier, Marie Loeb, Ernest Marshall, Maurice Murphy, Bias Musto, Richard McDermott, Ted McManus, Edith Mead, Alice Nilson, Jack Nassau, Norma Petersen, Lucile Peters, Oswald Pfaff, Katherine Pollen, Helen Roberts, Grace Sadilemire, Charles Sebit, Florence Wombley, Dloyd White, Joseph Lagomarsino.

GIVE EVAPORATORS.

SAN JUAN, N. M., June 2.—Fruit growers of San Juan, N. M., have been given 150 fruit evaporators to be used in drying the surplus fruit of that section of the state for war crops. A delegation of San Juan fruit growers went to Santa Fe and asked for the evaporators as it will be impossible to establish additional canneries because of the shortage of tin and solder.

REGISTRATION IN COUNTY PLANNED

County Clerk George Gross has completed all the arrangements for the draft registration in all parts of the county with the exception of cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, which are under the jurisdiction of their respective city clerks, and for which other arrangements have been made.

For the convenience of those who live in the many foreign colonies in the county, Gross has arranged to have in each registration booth under his jurisdiction an interpreter for every language spoken.

Following is the complete list of registration places in districts other than the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley.

PIEDMONT.

Precinct One—Tent, Magnolia and Highland avenue; registrar in charge, Geo. T. Burchall.

Precinct Two—Tent, Dracena avenue and Park Way; registrar in charge, Ward C. Little.

Precinct Three—Assembly hall, Linda school, Linda and Lake avenues; registrar in charge, Chas. F. Hansen.

EMERYVILLE.

Precinct One—School house, Sixty-first and Dover streets; registrar in charge, Cyrus H. Boynton.

Precinct Two—Town hall, Park avenue and Hollis street; registrar in charge, H. H. Emery.

Precinct Three—School house, Forty-first and Adeline streets; registrar in charge, O. Appleby.

Precinct Four—Fire hall, San Pablo avenue; registrar in charge, F. P. Pouter.

ALEXANDRIA.

Precinct One—1045 Main street; registrar in charge, Geo. W. Nickeison.

Precinct Two—School house, Cornell and Main streets; registrar in charge, Frances Glavinovich.

Precinct Three—School house, southeast corner Main and Santa Fe avenue; registrar in charge, Charles A. McCann.

SAN LEANDRO.

Precinct One—Office of the San Leandro Reporter; registrar in charge, J. J. Gill.

Precinct Two—Gannon's 1199 East Fourteenth street; registrar in charge, W. J. Gannon.

Precinct Three—Office of Broadway and Main, East Fourteenth and Broadway boulevard; registrar in charge, F. B. Waugh.

Precinct Four—Wallis News Store, East Fourteenth and Calton streets; registrar in charge, Joe F. Faustino.

Precincts Five and Six—San Leandro State Bank, Estudillo and East Fourteenth streets; registrar in charge, H. C. Barton.

HAYWARD.

Precincts One to Five, Inclusive, Hayward Park—One, Palomares and Fairview, Armory, corner Main and C streets; registrar in charge, J. D. Armstrong.

PLEASANTON.

Precincts One, Two and Amador—Old town hall, Pleasanton; registrar in charge, Charles S. Graham.

LIVERMORE.

Precincts One, Two, Three, Mocho and Murray—Town hall, Livermore; registrar in charge, D. A. Smith.

OCIAN VIEW.

North Cragmont Land Co.'s office, corner Euclid avenue and Regal road; registrar in charge, H. Luckenbach.

BROOKLYN.

School house, registrar in charge, Peet Tiffany.

CASERO VALLEY.

Castro Valley school house; registrar in charge, S. Van Hoosier.

HAYWARD PARK NO. 2.

Rose & Peano's store, Alameda; registrar in charge, A. A. De Mello.

MT. EDEN.

The Wigwam; registrar in charge, Fred J. Peterman.

SAN LORENZO.

Precincts One and Two—San Lorenzo Village hall; registrar in charge, Geo. Madeley.

PRECINCT THREE—COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Registrar in charge, Bert Forsyth.

ALTAMONT.

Altamont Library building; registrar in charge, Jesse Young.

DUBLIN.

Nelson's store; registrar in charge, Abe P. Leach.

SUNOL.

Arthur Day's office; registrar in charge, Arthur Day.

ALVARADO.

I. O. O. F. hall; registrar in charge, Edward S. Harvey.

CENTERVILLE.

Justice court; registrar in charge, Geo. Emerson.

DECOTO.

Albert Silva's hall; registrar in charge, Emanuel George.

IRVINGTON.

Maple hall; registrar in charge, W. D. Davies.

MISSION SAN JOSE.

A. O. U. W. hall; registrar in charge, Robert Gallegos.

NILES.

Justice court; registrar in charge, J. Jacobus.

NEWARK.

Silva & Munyon's store; registrar in charge, J. E. Dowling.

WILMINGTON SPRINGS.

Henry J. Allard's hall; registrar in charge, L. R. James.

SPRING VALLEY WATER CO.

Registration booth, Calaveras dam; registrar in charge, Thomas Mayhew.

PREPARE FOR DRAFT DAY, JUNE 5TH

BILLS PASSED HOUSE IN ALASKA

JUNEAU, Alaska, June 2.—Alaska's legislature is the first in the territory which had the opportunity to authorize the expenditure of public money. Previous legislatures since the passage of the enabling act had no money to spend. This was because the territorial taxation bill, covering fish and mines, was fought by the packers and mine owners. They fought without avail, however, and after losing in the supreme court were forced to go into their own pockets this year for more than \$1,000.

The proposed appropriation bills were \$400,000 to be expended on roads, \$100,000 for coast defense and \$60,000 for an agricultural college at Fairbanks. Other measures covered bridge construction to defective ammunition.

Incorporated towns, schools for whites and natives of mixed blood outside of towns and the creation of a fund for the detection of crime.

The legislature passed a general eight-hour law. Provision was made for juvenile courts. Citizenship night schools were authorized to enable those desiring to become citizens to attend additional night classes.

An advertising of intoxicating liquors was prohibited and in view of the fact that Alaska will go dry in 1918, a law was passed to pay from the territorial funds 80 per cent of the funds now received from saloons for schools in incorporated towns. This transfers the cost of maintaining the schools from the saloons to the salmon packing and mining companies.

Fish hatcheries were provided for and a bounty of \$10 per head was put on wolves and 50 cents per head on eagles, both of which are considered to be the game sources of the territory.

A relief fund was established for use in locating lost persons. Alaska has often been referred to as the land of lost persons, the governor receiving thousands of inquiries each year.

Governor Strong signed 76 of the 78 measures passed by the legislature, the only two vetoed being disapproved because they were ambiguous in construction.

One of the bills of sentimental interest to the oldtimers made the forget-me-not, one of Alaska's most prolific wild flowers, its floral emblem.

COUNTY WILL GET COIN FOR EXHIBIT

Word was received here today from Sacramento that Governor Stephens had signed Assembly Bill No. \$15, which provides for the reimbursement of counties whose exhibits were destroyed in the fire at the state exhibition pavilion several months ago.

The bill affects seven counties who were exhibitors at the state fair and whose entire displays were burned.

Alameda county was one of the main exhibitors at the fair and had, in addition to the most expensive exhibit, the most numerous. This amount has been the chief factor in securing the passage of the bill at the last session of the legislature.

Under the provisions of the bill the state board of control will apportion the exact loss accruing to the various counties. This action will eliminate claims for damage other than exhibits, which were in some instances added to display estimates.

BETTER WORKERS

SPOKANE, Wash., June 2.—Not because they were any more dependable—that is what women are being employed as car washers by the Northern Pacific at its local passenger station and at the Parkwater Wash-shops, according to T. J. Cutler, master mechanic.

"We are employing women only to replace transient laborers, and they seem to like their work very well and are giving better satisfaction than men whom we have hired heretofore," said Mr. Cutler.

"In the past we have had considerable trouble with men car washers. Sometimes we hired from ten to fifteen of them a day, and about one out of ten would show up."

EAT LESS BREAD

LONDON, June 2.—In connection with the food economy campaign, 35,000 placards bearing simply the words "Eat less bread" have just been distributed to churches throughout the country. Ten thousand cards have been issued to London restaurants for public display. They read:

"Don't waste bread. If half a slice is enough for you, please cut the slice in half; do not break it. Everyone must save bread. It is a national duty. Will you help?"

Good Teeth—Efficiency.

The United States government will not admit recruits nor re-enlist men either in the army or navy, whose teeth are in bad shape. Public schools are insisting on children's teeth being in good condition, and progressive employers are beginning to notice the cost to their employees' mouths.

What is true? It is not so much the appearance of the individual as the fact that no one can do his best work if his faculties are impaired in any way.

You probably wonder what the teeth have to do with one's eyesight, hearing, etc. Few people realize the important part the teeth play in their health. They directly affect the eyes, ears, stomach and facial muscles. Before consulting a physician in regard to sore eyes, earache, indigestion or neuralgia, come to my office and let me examine your teeth, and many times you will find that they have been causing all the trouble.

My teeth are not cheap, nor are they fancy. All I desire is a fair price. I am a dental company, but one self-regulated office for people who appreciate good work at a fair price.

DR. J. B. SCHAFHIRT, Second Floor, Room 2, Macdonough Theater Bldg., 1322 Broadway, cor. 14th St. Phone Lakeside 24.

"Nothing in dentistry I cannot give you, and I can give you a few others cannot."—Advertisement.

"Has she got any speed, boss?" asked Bill.

Stevens opened up the speed clutch.

Motorcycle Policeman Cook caught them. The fine of \$10, Stevens says he will take out in gratis shoe shines.

MUNITIONS FOR NAVY GOOD AS CAN BE MADE

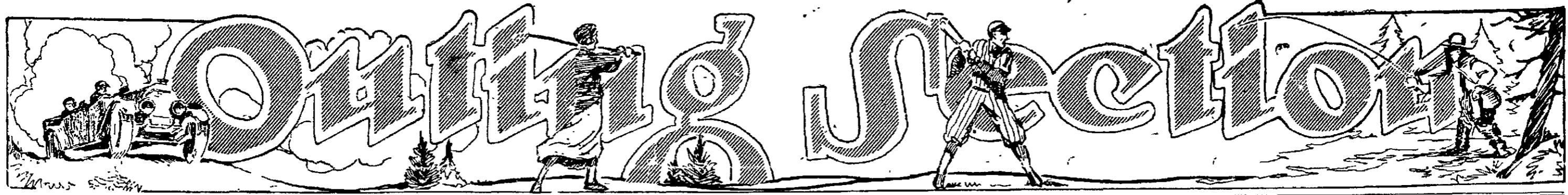
WASHINGTON, June 2.—As a result of the accident on board the armed American merchantman Mongolia which cost the lives of two nurses, the navy has abandoned the use of brass cups on shells, substituting wood. Rear Admiral Earle told the Senate naval committee today. In the accident aboard the Mongolia, the brass cup rebounded, striking the nurses.

Strong testified that his wife told him Luttrell had drugged her. The testimony, he respects, is similar to

Oakland Tribune



A GREATER NEWSPAPER FOR GREATER OAKLAND



VOL. LXXXVII

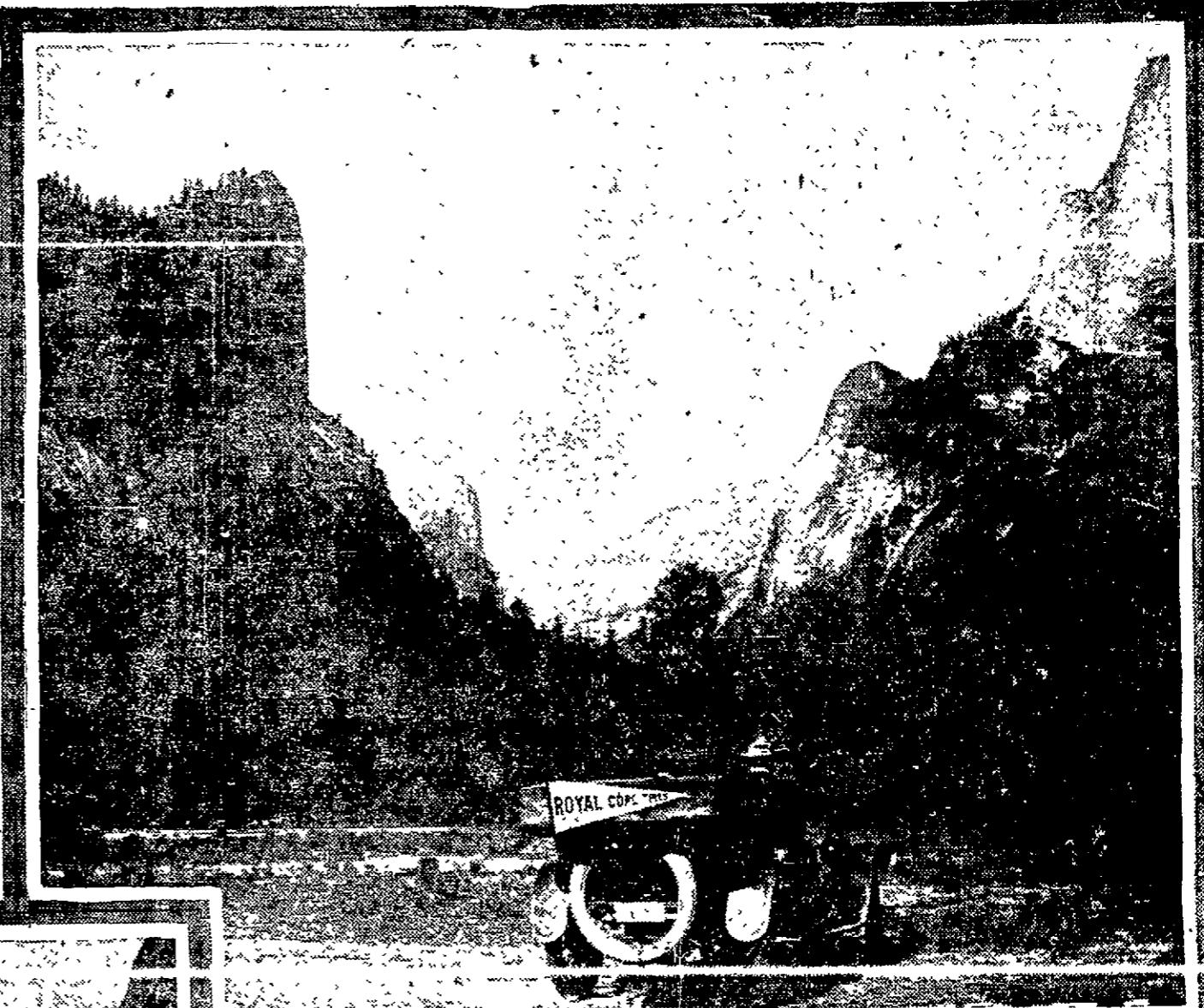
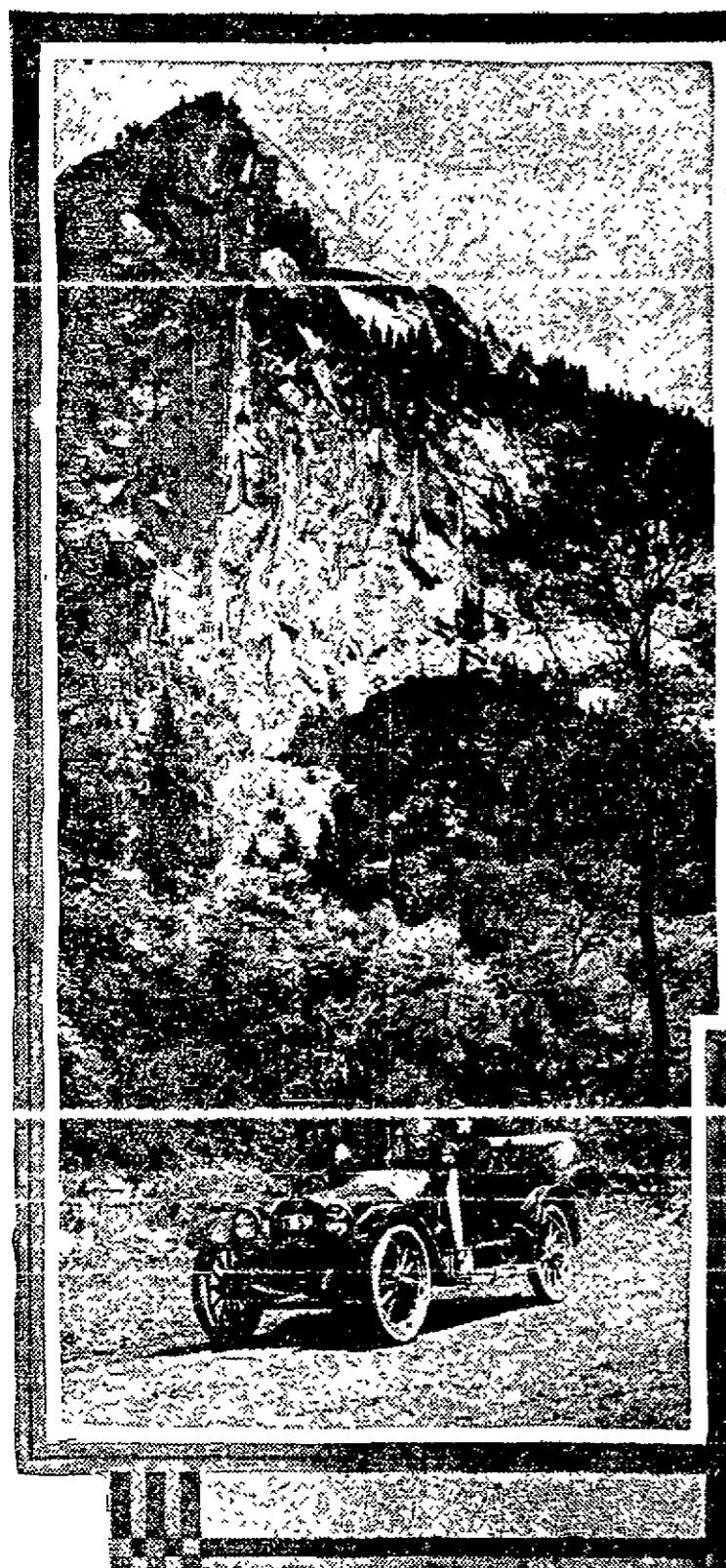
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1917.

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NO. 103.

Wawona Road to Yosemite Lures Motorists

TRIBUNE-Buick pathfinding car equipped with Royal Cord Tires shown in some of the pretty scenes in the Yosemite Valley, which is now open to motor cars for the 1917 season over the Wawona Route. Photos taken during the past week when The TRIBUNE scout party explored the roads in the valley for the benefit of local motor car owners anxious for information covering this wonderland for automobiles.



WAWONA ROAD TO YOSEMITE POPULAR

U. S. Government Negotiating to Acquire Washburn Interests.

By EDMUND CRINNION

Due to the unusual climatic conditions of the past winter in the high Sierras and the resultant snow formations, the Yosemite Valley is starting upon the 1917 season with a super-abundance of water and falls. The brief time that the valley is more attractive than ever to the visitor, which in turn means that the number of visitors this season will undoubtedly exceed all previous records in the Yosemite.

The month of June this year will see the Yosemite Valley at its best—its very best. The falls are now full of water and with the higher regions still deep in snow the falls will hardly diminish in volume until midsummer, also the road conditions will rapidly improve from now on. At the present time the Wawona road into the valley is the only one of the three routes open to travel. The Coulterville and Big Oak Flat roads are still blocked with snow. In order to get first-hand information on the Wawona road for local motorists, the writer, in company with C. A. McGee and Adrian Buckley of the Howard Auto Company and

the hotel, turn to the right on Twenty-first street, with speedometer reading 10.5, 135.3 straight ahead road to left leads out. Illustration shown on TRIBUNE map, 135.5 bear to left, crossing railroad tracks at 136.9, bearing to right and paralleling tracks to 130.3, turning to left, 136.2 turn to the right, 134.7 straight ahead; 135.7 straight ahead; 139.1 straight ahead; 140.2 turn to the right; 140.9 turn to left; 149.9 swing to left; 150.2 highway grade; 151.2 swing to left; 150.2 straight ahead; 159.6, at Mount Bullion, turn to right, joining with road from Hornitos; here reset the trip indicator with the speedometer reading 169.6—the present detour being one mile shorter than the Hornitos road. It is expected, however, that the highway department will throw open more of the new grade for travel during the summer months, in which case motorists following this alternative route will adjust the trip indicators of their speedometers at Mormon Bar with the mileage markings as shown in the TRIBUNE maps. The TRIBUNE Yosemite road maps, showing both the Wawona and Big Oak Flat roads, can be had free of charge at the TRIBUNE Information Bureau in the San Pablo Avenue branch office and at the main office.

One of the pleasant surprises encountered by the TRIBUNE-Buick-Royal Cord expedition was the news that the Wawona road is no longer a toll road. Clarence Washburn of the Wawona Hotel reports that arrangements are now being made by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department whereby the government takes over the Wawona road, with the result that motorists will no longer have to pay toll charges on any of the Yosemite road-outs of the government permit. The road-outs of the government permit, \$5 a day, will be given to the Yosemite Park. This season all auto permits in the Yosemite are \$5 and are good for the entire season. Last year \$5 was charged for single irons and \$3 for the season permits.

Conditions surrounding auto travel into Yosemite are becoming more pleasant every season—charges are lower and the courteous treatment of the rangers at the checking stations is markedly in contrast to the old days when the park was in charge of government troops. The restrictions put upon autoists now are necessary and no complaint can be made as to the way traffic is handled. Motorists are now welcomed in the park, and the rangers are all more than pleased to make this welcome apparent to the autoist entering the confines of the park.

During the present season, due to the partially completed highway grade of the new state highway link between Merced and Mariposa, the motorists traveling to the Yosemite via the Wawona have an alternative loop in the portion of the highway route that is already graded. At the present time this alternative roadbed is in better condition than the Hornitos road, which is shown on the TRIBUNE-Yosemite road maps. However, unless the new highway grade is either sprinkled or oiled it will not be a pleasant alternative during the summer months when the travel is heavy. Until this road is completed by the highway department and opened for travel the TRIBUNE auto maps for the Yosemite tour will not be changed.

At the present time motorists desiring to travel over such portions of this new roadbed as are open can easily connect with it by following the TRIBUNE-Yosemite road map to Merced. At Merced on (M) Huffmaven Avenue, after passing

Dodge Car First to Enter France

By special permission of the French government, the first pleasure car to enter France since the beginning of the war will be a Dodge Brothers' convertible sedan. The car was purchased by Comteess Regina de Regus de Oliveira and will be used in France in motion picture work when the art ruins of the war, including the cathedrals at Reims, Soissons, and Troyes, will be photographed under the direction of Rodin, the greatest living sculptor.

The pictures will be shown later in this country for the benefit of the committee for America's Aid for the Restoration of French Monuments of Art, of which Mrs. Cecilia Sartoris, granddaughter of General Grant, is the American representative.

The committee itself has a list of notable members, including Theodore Roosevelt, Jules Jusserand, Robert Bacon, Myron T. Herrick, Cardinal Gibbons, etc.

One of the features of the TRIBUNE-Yosemite Royal Cord expedition to the valley was the fact the car held the road on the heaviest grades, despite the muddy condition of the roads due to the heavy rains of the night before, and while most of the other cars and stages were all using chains to get traction the Royal Cord tires held to the road at all times in the hardest kind of going.

The best way, however, is to figure on making stops of some duration at Wawona Hotel, taking in the Big Trees and Signal Peak side trips, which will be practical beginning with the present week, unless further rains are encountered, then proceeding into the Yosemite Valley, leisurely stopping as long as possible.

It is expected that the Big Oak Flat road will be open within a few weeks, in which case motorists will be able to return to Oakland by this route, which is approximately twenty miles shorter than the Wawona road.

OAKLAND AUTO FIRM ENTERS SAN JOSE

McDonald-Green Secure Three Counties for Vehicule Car.

Completing another important cycle in the growth of the Vehicule car organization of the McDonald-Green Motor Company of Oakland is the move made this past week whereby the local company has completed final details for the taking over of the Vehicule car agency and interests in Santa Clara County, giving the rapidly growing company the three counties of Alameda, Contra Costa and Santa Clara into the Vehicule cars, with headquarters in Oakland and a branch house in San Jose.

The company is opening up temporary quarters in San Jose tomorrow at 335 West Santa Clara Avenue. The San Jose branch will be in charge of Jerry Clute and will be conducted under the McDonald-Green Company name.

Clute, while practically a newcomer in Oakland, is well known in the Northwest and is considered one of the best posted Vehicule car men on the Pacific coast. He was with the Berg Auto Company of Portland for some time at the time Howard McDonald, head of the local company, was manager of the Victoria company. Clute was head salesman, which position he held until McDonald finally induced him to come to Oakland and join the organization. McDonald had built up for the Vehicule car in this territory.

The company has already signed for a new building to be erected in San Jose for a permanent Vehicule car home, which, according to the plans and specifications, will be the finest auto agency home in the Garden City. The new building will be devoted exclusively to the sales and service of Vehicule cars and will have no garage or other interests connected—a feature that will be exclusive in the San Jose auto row.

According to E. C. Green of the company, San Jose already is a Vehicule car stronghold and with the strong sales and service plans of the McDonald-Green Motor Company, it is expected to develop Santa Clara County into one of the biggest Vehicule car centers on the coast.

The San Jose branch starts tomorrow in the temporary quarters with a full line of new cars and also with a service organization.

Chevrolet Makes Record in North

EUGENE, Ore., June 2.—Driving a stock model four-ninety Chevrolet touring car, Bill Wallace of Portland, accompanied by C. M. Steves of Oakland, Cal., defeated the Shasta Limited in a sensational race from Portland to this city today. The sturdy little speedster bettered the fast Southern Pacific train's time of 6 hours and 45 minutes and clipped thirty-one minutes and ten seconds off the best previous automobile record.

The course is 122 miles. The time made by the Chevrolet was three hours, forty-nine minutes.

June Month of Brides, Roses and Auto Tours

"June, the month of brides and roses, may also be fairly called the month of the motor car," says George Seely of the Seely Auto Sales Company, agent for the Darr Motor Car Company.

"It is the first month of spring that Old Sol can be fairly depended upon to do his duty and consequently motorists plan on their first tour in June. A lot of local Darr fans will take their first long spin of the year during June."



DISTRIBUTORS
Vulcanizing
Ribbed
Non-Skid Retread.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
HOGAN & LEDER
331 14TH ST. Lakeside 2218
Bet. Webster and Harrison Streets

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FORD MOTOR CAR SPECIALTIES

Running Board Trunks.
Trunk Racks.
Ford Water Circulator.
Ford Water Bags.

Legalite Lenses—More Light,
No Glare.
Ajax Tires and Tubes.

Pacific Kissel Kar Branch

Broadway at 24th St.

RETREADS

Pay Big Dividends

SEE US FIRST.

Our Retread Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.

Double Tread Tire Co.

1729 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Phone 515.

Open Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

We Are Now Located

In Our New Home 2324-2330 Broadway

Where we have 4000 square feet of floor space devoted to taking care of your interests in

Bosch Magneto—Exide Batteries

Master Carburetors

North East Electric System

And all other makes of ignition, starting and lighting systems.
We are better equipped than ever to render the same efficient service on the electrical troubles of automobiles.

Scheibner & Hodson

Automobile Electrical Specialists.



Norwalk

TUERS AND TUBES

"Some Rubber"

Berg Auto Supply Co.
Alameda County Distributor
2065 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

Some of Our Specialties

Burd High Compression Piston Rings

F. & S. New Departure Ball Bearings

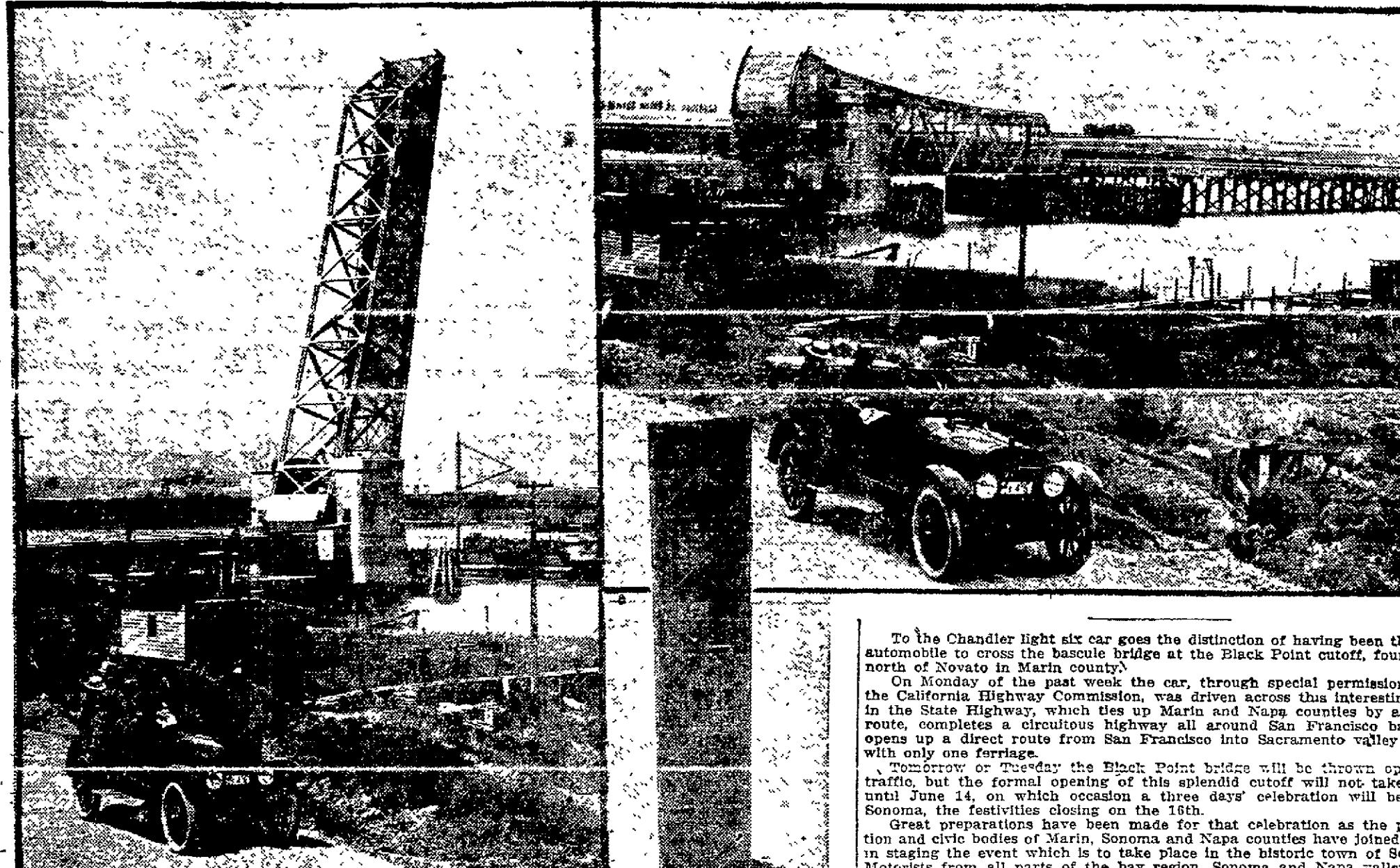
Monogram Oils—Michelin Tires

Imperial Garage and Supply Co., Inc.

1426 FRANKLIN STREET PHONE LAKESIDE 2200

Monogram Oil and Michelin Tire Distributors

Scenic Highway Route Connects With Sonoma County



AUTO INDUSTRY BIG WAR ASSET



Christening the Black Point Cut-Off. Motorists in a Chandler Light Six, driving the first automobile over this important link in the state highway which gives San Franciscans a direct route into Napa and Sacramento valleys with only one ferrage.

Rapid preparation for war is showing that in the automobile industry, Uncle Sam has one of his most powerful weapons. The extraordinary development of this industry within a decade has spread over the country a large number of plants capable of turning out under forced draft an almost limitless number of passenger cars and trucks.

An industry ordinarily designed to provide pleasure vehicles is thus developed into a potent source of national defense.

"War will not frighten the motor car industry," comments W. J. Foss, Commercial Manager of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, of Buffalo. "This has always been an industry of gameness. It took gameness to courage to ride in them. It took a high order of commercial nerve to build automobile plants for the manufacture of motor vehicles at a time when there was no assurance of a big market for them."

"It took courage during the long period of development to spend large sums of money in experimenting and in advertising."

"During various successive times of financial stringency it was always significant that the motor car industry build and install plants for the manufacturers what the outlook the manufacturers went right ahead, developed their models, built the cars and pushed the market."

The result of this spunk is the present enormous growth which has carried a number of cars in use in this country from 120,000 in 1906 to 2,200,000 on December 1, 1916.

"Extraordinary efficiency has been developed in these plants—trained specialists govern every operation. Accuracy has been twinned with the highest possible speed commensurate with good work."

"Now the United States government is in a position to profit by this efficiency."

"It is significant of the industry that it faces the prospect of war untroubled. There has been no lessening of activity. Material is being bought in huge quantities, production is being planned on an big a scale as ever, advertising is being used as liberally as possible and sales are being pushed without cessation."

"The industry is entirely at the disposal of the government. We will make any sacrifices for patriotism, but if, happily, war is avoided, or is of brief duration the industry is in a

condition to maintain its progress uninterrupted.

"It is a curious fact in connection with the threat of the war, which has now been hanging closely over the country ever since the German ambassador was given his passport in the first week of February that sales have suffered no reduction.

"As a matter of fact the war has

resulted in the placing of orders for passenger cars. At the Boston Show three Pierce-Arrow limousines were purchased by motorists, who had expected to wait until next year for their cars, but who hastened their purchases from the fear that war might divert the activities of our plant temporarily to the production of trucks rather than passenger cars."

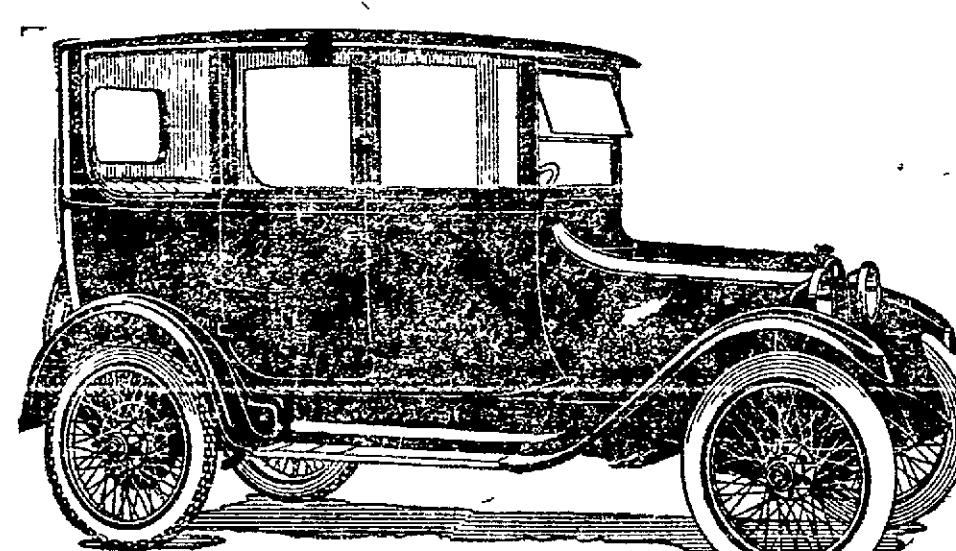
The California Highway Commission

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

The coach work in the Sedan is so unusually good that it will bear the closest and most critical examination.

This applies equally to the perfect matching of the panels, the unbroken surfaces, the beautiful finish, and the really rich upholstery. Besides being almost instantly convertible (by dropping the windows and removing the panels) it is a car of uncommon beauty.

Sedan or Coupe \$1265
Touring Car or Roadster \$835
Winter Touring Car or Roadster \$1000
All prices F. O. B. Detroit



H. O. HARRISON CO.

3068 BROADWAY, OAKLAND
PHONE OAKLAND 466

TIRE Bargains

ON ALL STANDARD MAKES
WE GUARANTEE

TIRES TUBES
Plyn Gray Red
26x2 \$7.70 \$1.85 \$2.05
28x2 8.20 1.95 2.20
40x3 1/2 10.50 2.20 2.45
24x3 1/2 11.10 2.25 2.50
32x3 1/2 11.90 2.35 2.55
34x2 1/2 12.90 2.40 2.65
31x4 16.30 3.00 3.35
22x4 16.30 3.10 3.45
22x2 16.30 3.25 3.65
34x4 15.60 3.20 3.70
35x4 18.40 3.75 3.90
36x4 18.65 3.45 3.60
34x1 1/2 22.80 4.05 4.50
35x1 1/2 21.55 4.15 4.55
36x1 1/2 25.60 4.20 4.75
37x1 1/2 25.80 4.35 4.87
85x3 27.80 1.95 5.43
36x3 28.20 5.15 5.60
37x3 29.80 5.20 5.70
NON-SKIDS IN PROPORTION

Goods shipped express or parcel post C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.

Automobile Tire Co.
J. L. CLARK, Manager,
1776 BROADWAY
Phone Oak. 8210.

Open Sunday Mornings.

Coast Branches:
San Francisco, Fresno, San Diego,
Los Angeles, Oakland.

FISHING IS GOOD ON COAST ROUTE

AUTO CRITIC NOW SUPER-SIX OWNER

Fishing is good along the coast streams says W. H. Haynes of Oakland, who recently returned from a combined honeymoon and auto camping trip in a Dort car through northern counties. Haynes kept a small diary which tells where various good fishing streams are found in certain price grades is continually sought by prospective purchasers among his thousands of readers.

"Before I became a Super-Six owner myself," said Mr. Haynes, "I was just as enthusiastic over the manner in which it could solve the problems of many of our inquirers, but this enthusiasm was based on reports which I received from actual users, which made me feel warranted in recommending the Hudson Super-Six unqualified. In other words, I recommended the Hudson on its merits, despite the fact that I did not then own one, although my early good opinion of the car was not shaken in the least.

"I have been driving one myself since I have been driving one myself."

"By the way, I am a pretty hard driver myself. I drove nine miles over a rough road the other day in 11 minutes. But I am inclined to agree with the Hudson claim that the 'limit of endurance of the Super-Six motor has never been reached.'

before for Bloomsburg, Alderpoint, nine miles from Harrisburg, food and drink here. Arrived at Zelena sign board at 4 p. m. Speedometer 277. Bloomsburg, nine miles from Zelena. All points from Bloomsburg good fishing. Roads bad between Zelena and Alderpoint, sand and being repaired. Stopped at Alderpoint, a fine place of Laytonville by a beautiful river. Speedometer at 309 miles. May 16, Wednesday, first stop over for one whole day. Caught nice large salmon trout, twelve inches long, and a few brook trout, all good fishing. Rained all night without a stop. Roads in very bad condition from rain; most of them just having been scraped, before rain, making large mud holes. Weather improved, roads good to general. Started May 17, Thursday, still raining. Nine miles this side of Laytonville stuck in clay for over an hour. Reached Laytonville at 3:30 p. m. Speedometer 344. Stuck twice more, one due to mud clouds. Stayed all night thirteen miles from Laytonville. Speedometer at 335 miles. May 18, Friday—Still damp, occasional rain. In detail of construction the Black Point cutoff is exceedingly interesting. The opening and closing of the bascule bridge is operated by two twenty-five horsepower electric motors, geared to a concrete counter-balance weight of 625 tons. So perfect has the construction of the engineering details of the bridge been, effected that, when the gear bolts are disconnected, one man, can move the bridge up and down by taking hold of the extreme end of the bridge proper. In other words, the total tonnage of the bridge and the counter-balance is 1250 tons, which one man may tip.

The bridge proper is of steel and is 150 feet in length. The main operating pier rests on four feet of water at mean low tide. When the bridge is completely raised the top of the extreme end of the span is 134 feet above the water. On the west side of the main operating pier there is an eighty-foot concrete approach and beyond the east end of the bridge there is a 1200-foot trestle resting on creosoted piling. The surfaces of the approaches and the floor of the bridge are to be topped with oiled screening, which will be finished in time for the formal opening of the bridge.

The California Highway Commission is particularly proud of the Black Point cutoff. Its completion represents the realization of former Highway Commissioner Charles D. Blaney's biggest ambitions in connection with the building of the State highway. Blaney's dream was a great, scenic, circuitous highway around San Francisco bay, unparalleled anywhere else in the world. The Black Point cutoff completes the whole and makes possible an automobile tour from San Francisco to San Jose, then to Oakland, Richmond, Martinez, Benicia, Vallejo, Napa, Black Point, Sausalito and back to San Francisco—a highway of land and marine vistas and more than 500 miles in length.

Harold W. Shulson, managing editor of the Motor Department of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, and one of the most noted authorities on motor cars in the country, has written a special article on the most satisfactory motor car in certain price grades, continually sought by prospective purchasers among his thousands of readers.

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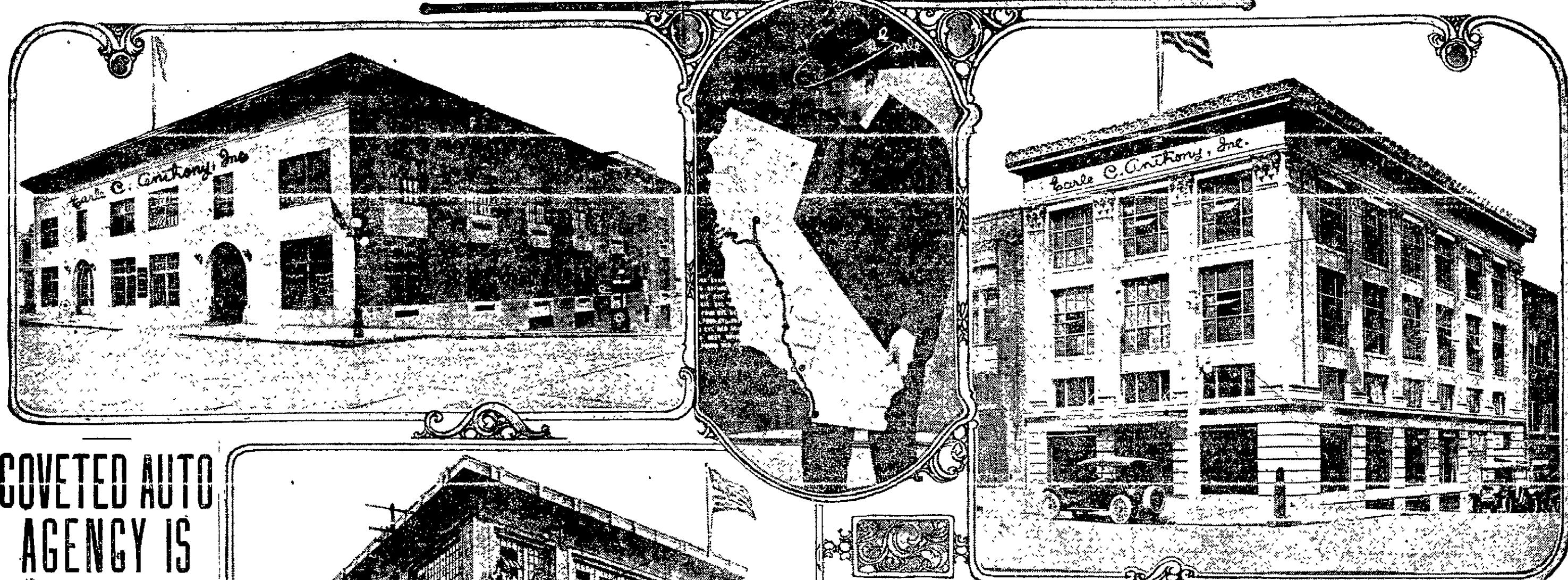
May 1

Earle C. Anthony Gets Packard Agency for State

San Francisco service department of the Earle C. Anthony Packard and Reo car interests.

EARLE C. ANTHONY and his territory.

San Francisco sales rooms of Anthony organization.



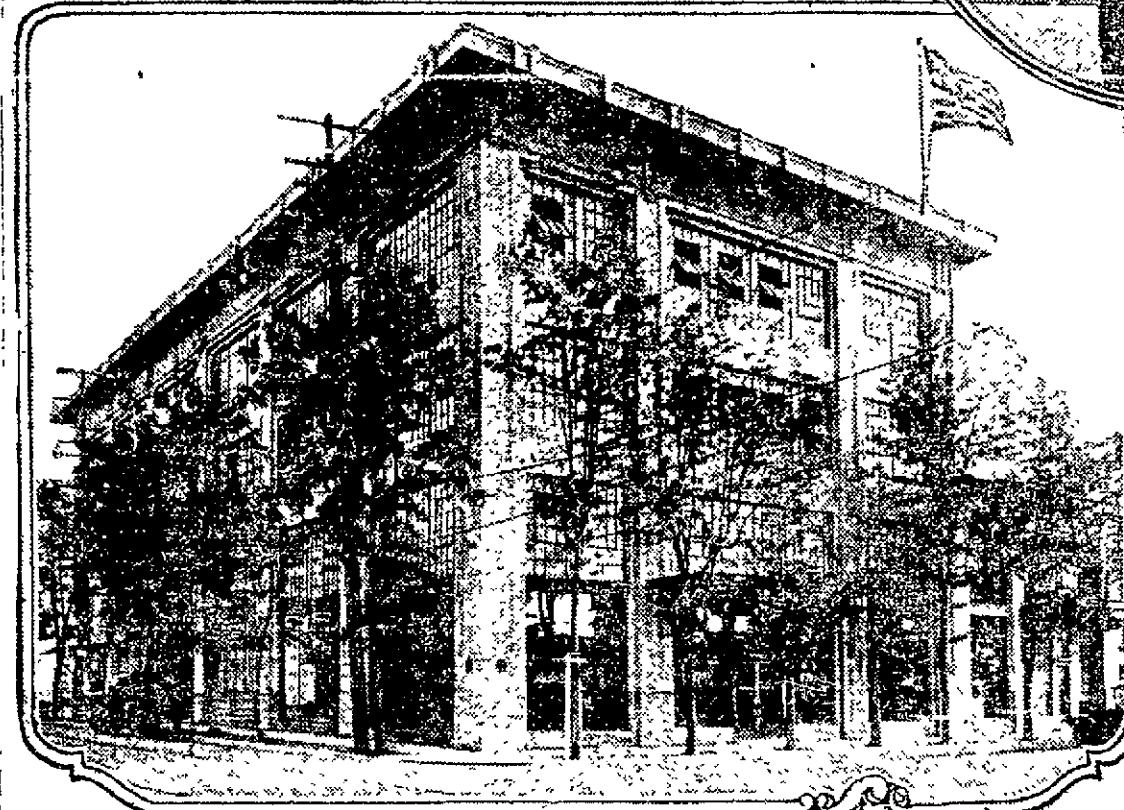
COVETED AUTO AGENCY IS SECURED

Like a bombshell from a clear sky came the announcement this week that the Packard Motor Car Company had made Earle C. Anthony, Inc., distributor of Packard Twin Six cars and worm drive trucks for the entire State of California.

The Anthony-organization has been selling Packard cars for thirteen consecutive years, and for the past three years has been engaged in the automobile business in Northern California. The company has at present branch stores in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Los Angeles, Pasadena, as well as three other stores in the southern territory, in Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Diego. In connection with these branches is a number of dealers and over 100 service stations throughout the State.

The addition of Northern California to the former southern territory makes Earle C. Anthony, Inc., the largest distributor of motor cars in the West, according to the statement of Packard officials. The organization is ranked with leading Packard agencies in the East, as is attested by the fact that in the Annual Highway Sweepstakes contest for Packard sales the Anthony firm was put in Division "A" in competition with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland, being the only Packard agency west of Chicago included in the first division.

Credit is given the Anthony Company for being one of the most aggressive automobile concerns in the entire country, and many innovations have come from its house. Perhaps the most notable of these is making possible the successful use of distilled in the northern Packard Twin Six, thereby cutting fuel costs in half. This scheme was worked out in the Anthony service organization, and made possible by perfecting the adjustment of the carburetor. Hundreds of Packard owners have driven thousands of miles during the last eight months in



Los Angeles sales and service home of the Earle C. Anthony motor car interests.

California never distribute successfully a fuel. They report better success with it, in addition to its great economy, than when using gasoline.

Another original idea is the copyrighted service coupon system, which is used in conjunction with the chain of eight stores in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Diego, and more than one hundred service stations, permitting the owner to have his adjustments made at nearby convenient points.

To further expand the service facilities in San Francisco, the Anthony firm has leased the Jerome Garage, at Polk and Jackson streets, the largest and best equipped service building west of Chicago, with over 70,000 square feet of service floors. This building has been completed in the most up-to-date, modern manner with machinery and tools of all kinds.

Other innovations that have been introduced and widely copied are the adaptation of Victoria tons, flowered tapestry seat covers, and the first and only big order for specially designed

are built in three designs, to the exclusive design and order of Mr. Anthony, no two being trimmed or painted alike. The exclusiveness to the owner is afforded by these special cars has given them a very fast sale.

According to Anthony, the whole organization has been built up with "service" as the keynote. The Packard factory follows the same policy, and the appointment of Earle C. Anthony, Inc., to handle the distribution of the Packard cars for the State is ascribed to recognition of the high quality of service that has been rendered Packard owners.

The service rendered by the firm has not been limited to work on Packard cars alone, but many things have been done to permit the owners of all makes of cars to get the fullest benefit from their investment. As a member of the legislative committee of a motor car association, Mr. Anthony has helped to get many statutes on the books that protect the motorist in his rights, and he has assisted in the prevention of much proposed ad-

ley of the organization, Anthony said: "We have just one aim in our business, and that is to create satisfaction among our customers. Our whole organization is a harmonious unit, working toward that end. We realize that no car is better than the organization behind it, and we feel that when a man has become a customer of ours, our interest in him starts at that point and does not end until we have sold him a car and received his money. The slogan that the Packard factory has used for years is "Ask a man who owns one," and we are careful that we shall do nothing that would cause a man who owns a Packard to say anything disparaging in regard to the car or the manner in which he has been treated.

"The Packard policy is to strive constantly to improve an already high grade product, and to see that the owner gets the maximum satisfaction and enjoyment from it. It was in recognition of our successful effort to carry out that policy in our territory that they appointed us distributors for the entire State. Giving such an important territory to us is an

them to break their established rule. "We are pleased to have the line for the northern part of the State, and will continue to do our utmost to carry out the policy which has made our latest expansion possible. We have brought here from our various stores a number of experienced Packard technical men, most of them heads of departments, and are ready now to give every Packard owner prompt and efficient service.

"We have leased one of the finest equipped garages in San Francisco, with a modern improvement, so that we can expand our former service facilities, and are not promising anything for the future, but have anticipated a greatly increased Packard business by getting ready now, not a month or a year from now. Our three years' experience in the northern part of the State is sufficient justification for us to go ahead and start the Packard off in a manner befitting the quality of the car, and the kind of service Packard owners have a right to expect.

"Making us distributors for California is a natural wonder of Central California, long forgotten, is coming into note again as the result of its reawakening through the growing use of the Mount Diablo Scenic boulevard. More than one party has been formed of late by early birds to go to the top in the hope of seeing the mountain dimpled shadow cast by the rising sun on the blanket of fog over San Francisco and the bay.

Conditions must be just right, or there is disappointment.

The shadow on the fog was remarked long ago by old-timers, and attention was called to the phenomenon by John S. Hittell, the late historian of San Francisco. He cited the wonder as worth the trip—and that was long before there was a fine motor road to the summit—in a guide book on California published in 1887.

built for years, and every one, from the manager to the humblest shop employee, is a member of the Earle C. Anthony, Inc., known as the "House of Service."

7000 Abusive Miles Prove HUDSON Endurance

Note What the Super-Six Did

Perhaps the Hudson record which means most to you is the ocean-to-ocean record.

Each new claimant to greatness, for several years, has tried to prove it by a transcontinental run.

A seven-passenger Hudson Super-Six broke the best record made up to last summer by nearly 2½ days—from San Francisco to New York. Then turned around and broke the record from New York to San Francisco. It completed the round trip in 10 days and 21 hours—over 7000 miles, including mountains and desert. And thus twice won America's most coveted record in one continuous trip.

1819 Miles in 24 Hours

Next to that, the greatest official endurance record is the 24-hour top-speed run. A Hudson Super-Six stock chassis ran 1819 miles in that time—as far as from New York to Denver. That broke the best previous stock chassis record by 52 per cent.

The Speedster is a new type—just out

Phaeton, 7-pass'r. \$1650 Touring Sedan . . . \$2175 Town Car Landau . . . \$3025 Cabriolet, 3-pass'r. 1850 Town Car . . . 2925 Limousine . . . 2925 Speedster, 4-pass'r. 1750 (All Prices F. O. B. Detroit) Limousine Landau . . . 3025

H. O. HARRISON CO.

3068 Broadway, Oakland.

Phone—Oakland 460

Velic Six

Biltwell

Best of Your Spring and Summer Pleasures

MAKE your spring and summer outings a real joy by taking them in the Light Six on which you can depend for the *utmost* in service and satisfaction. "The Low-priced Car of High-priced Features." Velie Six at \$1185 has deep tufted, genuine leather upholstery; powerful special Continental motor; Timken axles front and rear; push button starter—EVERYTHING.

See us today and make sure that you and yours will do your traveling in a Velie. Eight body styles, open and closed—toursedans, roadsters, coupes, etc.

McDonald-Green Motor Co.

OPEN SUNDAYS

2847 Broadway Phone Oakland 2474

S. W. Joe Branch, 235 West Santa Clara Ave.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY IF ORDERED NOW
CHAS. R. WEBB MOTOR CAR CO.
23rd and McDonald Avenue, Richmond 730
Richmond 8-1200

Representing the
VELIE MOTORS CORPORATION, Moline, Ill.
Builders of Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Tractors

\$1185

Bigger Better MorePower



AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST HAVE AUTOS

"The American people have evidently thought out the business question and have decided not to be depressed any longer," says Phillip S. Cole, Oakland dealer of the Haynes Automobile Company.

"For a few weeks after the declaration of war, as was to be expected, practically every line of business suffered. There was as much talk about increased taxes—and much talk about the necessity of husbanding every resource—that the people actually did not know what to do or to think."

"I do not know who was responsible for the alarmist talk. Probably nobody was directly responsible. But if it had not been for the calm horse-sense of the American people this country would have been plunged into a business panic of enormous proportions."

"Naturally, the automobile industry suffered, and with it suffered the automobile accessory business and all the industries and enterprises which profit by the patronage of the motorist. But the pendulum of public opinion soon started on its return swing, and today the outlook is not only rosy, but actual business conditions are fine. Of course, I am not at the voice of Haynes but business was not greatly affected."

"People today do not look upon an automobile as a luxury which they can dispense with. They have learned that a motor car is a necessity, and they would as soon think of doing without a cook stove or a dining table or a piano as to deprive themselves and their families of a car."

"Some of my friends criticize me sometimes for being a perpetual optimist. I am that, but at the same time I am just like every other man who has capital invested and has his living to make. I adjust myself and my business to conditions as they arise and to the indications of the future. My firm helped to build the next five years will be great business years for this country. In spite of the war, with the war, the war will help, because literally billions of dollars will be spent right here in the United States. To this the reply is made that a great part of this money will be spent for war munitions and the like. But every cent of it will go into circulation at once. Labor will be busy and better paid; people are plowing vacant ground and the money they save in that way will be used to purchase things they want."

"It is really a good thing for us that we have had our scare and have recovered from it so soon. We will see by fall that general business in this country will show a good increase. Just as it did in Canada, in the same way and for the same reason. The present demand for Haynes cars is one of the best business barometers any of us could ask."

COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY PRAISED

The most beautiful automobile trip in the West if not in the whole United States is the drive over the Columbia river highway out of Portland, declares Wm. L. Ellinger, head of the automobile department of the Mutual and Laramie Fire Insurance Company, who recently made a business trip into the Northwest. "Some Portland friends had been elaborating on the wonders of the scenery along the Columbia highway," says the insurance man, "and so in order to prove their claims they offered to take us over the highway."

"We left early one morning in my friend's Cadillac Eight and I am frank to admit that this is one of the most remarkable and most gorgeous scenery of any automobile road that I have ever traveled."

"The Cadillac hummed smoothly along over a highway that took us through the high mountains past beautiful waterfalls and under wonderful trees that had a dignity and splendor of their own."

"During the two years that the highway has been open to the public, the expenditure of the last 100,000,000 required for its construction has been more than justified and it is my belief that future years will prove it to be one of the greatest assets that the city of Portland and the state of Oregon has ever acquired."

"The highway leads out of Portland by way of Sandy boulevard, passing through a fertile dairy and agricultural district, skirting the Columbia River, and winding until it reaches Foster, Wash., where from an elevation of a 1000 feet, the first sweeping view of the Columbia river is obtained. From here for several miles the road is hung on the side of the mountain, having been blasted out of a wall of solid rock, which rises perpendicularly from the river for nearly 1000 feet."

"A few miles further on the highway leaves the Sandy river," says Ellinger, "and winds in easy grades and graceful curves through pictureque ferns and woodland until it reaches Foster, Wash., where from an elevation of a 1000 feet, the first sweeping view of the Columbia river is obtained. From here for several miles the road is hung on the side of the mountain, having been blasted out of a wall of solid rock, which rises perpendicularly from the river for nearly 1000 feet."

"There are no grades on the highway, exceeding 5 per cent and to maintain a gentle rise and fall the road goes and loops back upon itself. The motorist after making this wonderful trip pays tribute to the engineering skill which gave this highway to the American people."

KISSELKAR OWNER WINS AUTO WAGER

Once again Mt. Diablo with its steep slopes has tested the pulling power of motor cars in deadlocked manner. This time it was in the nature of a bet between two private owners—a bet that grew out of a long-standing argument between Walter Parrish of Oakland, a KisselKar owner, and a friend from Los Angeles who owns a larger six-cylinder car.

The friend had been chaffing Parrish on his ownership of a KisselKar, claiming the 1000-pound Kissel was no match for his car. At every meeting of the pair the same topic of talk was handed to the KisselKar owner until last Sunday, when the two men accidentally met at the Mt. Diablo clubhouse, where the talk about power again started and Mr. Los Angeles man challenged Parrish to a climb up the mountain boulevard on high gear, the loser to pay for a new tire for the winner's car. Passengers loads were exchanged and each started up the steep slopes of the meridian road, neither carrying four passengers.

Neither driver had ever tackled the grades before so honed in driving were they that Parrish in his Kissel, KisselKar reached the parking station just below the final steep to the summit with his car, while Mr. Los Angeles man struck a snag in the hairpin turn, losing over a mile to the local man.

Parrish now has another new car, and also the satisfaction that is known only to those who have tested and silenced a challenger who had never overlooked an opportunity to challenge.

Hudson Super-Six Auto Invades Philippines



Hudson Super-Six in the Philippines in the hands of Warren D. Wood, accompanied by Governor Logan and a party of Bontoc natives

CALIFORNIA HAS MANY FACTORIES

People in the west little realize the value of manufacturing from a community building viewpoint, and a great number of our western people don't know that there are manufacturing plants on the Pacific slope that rank as high in the quality of their products, its output and the number of men employed as some of the eastern factories that manufacture similar products.

California possesses manufacturing plants about which the people of Oakland know absolutely nothing. There are hundreds of people in this city who don't know that the Moreland Motor Truck Company of Los Angeles employs almost five hundred people. They don't know that the average yearly pay for factory hands in the Moreland plant is a little better than \$115.00 and that the monthly pay roll exceeds \$40,000.

Eastern manufacturers of competitive trucks know more about the Moreland factory than some of the better posted business men of our own city. The things we live among are commonplace always. Western business men take trips to eastern manufacturing centers and are deeply impressed by the great size of the machine equipment, factory buildings and the products of plants in the East that are no greater, and in many cases not as great, industrial enterprises as some of those we have at home. Few people of California know that there is one packing association in this state that ships enough canned goods every year to provide five

"PAYS FINES AND
WINS BIG WAGER

W. C. Cole of Cumberland, Md., was glad to pay a couple of fines for speeding his Marmon 34 to win a big wager that resulted from an argument with a friend over their cars.

The Baltimore Sun tells the story as follows.

"When W. C. Cole, coal operator of Cumberland, reached the Stafford Hotel yesterday he scraped the dust from his face, called up Frederick, paid a fine of \$5.00 for speeding then called Cumberland and collected \$2,500 on deposit there. He paid \$1,400 of this amount because he reached Baltimore in his automobile before Daniel F. Carl, with whom he made a wager."

"Mr. Cole and Mr. Carl had long dis-

cussed the prowess of their individual

automobiles and each declared that he

owned the speediest car. To settle the

matter, each deposited \$1,400 in Cum-

berland and agreed that the first to reach

the Stafford Hotel should call on the

telephone and collect.

"Constable Barnhart, at Hancock, tried

to hold up the two cars which sped

through that town, it is reported, at a

giddy speed. Both cars got through

Deckley without the officers of law

in town to be on the lookout for them.

Coal was apprehended by Deputy Com-

missioner F. A. Young and fined \$25.00

by Justice Bittner. Carl was apprehended

later and fined \$25.00 and costs. Coal

reached Baltimore first."

ORIENT POTENTIAL MOTOR BUYER

A communication from H. B. Phipps, export manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company, now traveling in the Orient, gives promise of a tremendous expansion of the foreign motor car trade in that direction even before the close of the war.

"The American made car is rapidly winning popularity in the far East," says Mr. Phipps, "and I am sure if transportation facilities were available we could place many additional hundreds of Super-Sixes in this part of the world. The recent purchase of three Super-Sixes by the Emperor of Japan—the first American car to be attached to the Imperial household—has greatly increased favoritism for the Hudson Super-Six in the Island empire."

Howard D. Coffin, of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense and vice-president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, recently published government figures to show that America now has 2,500,000 motor cars in active service against 800,000 in all the rest of the world combined.

Mr. Phipps, commenting on that disparity in the distribution of cars, declared it is due to the standardization of the American car, and the fact that splendid motors could be turned out here for moderate prices. When the American-made car again finds clear transportation to the foreign markets, Mr. Phipps believes it will find tremendous sale.

Auto Speed King Becomes Benedict

Howard Wilcox, who drove a Peugeot at Santa Monica last fall, and Miss Katherine Dugan of Indianapolis were married May 9. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox left Indianapolis in race car on their honeymoon, but the trip was cut short at Anderson, Ind., where the groom was arrested, fined \$75 and placed in jail on the charge of speeding. After Wilcox had remained in jail for an hour he was released by the mayor of the city, who explained that his arrest was a joke, arranged by his friends. The \$35 was remitted to Mrs. Wilcox, and after the race driver had been host to a dinner for a score of friends, they were permitted to proceed.

Expert Generator and Starter
Repairs.

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2533 BROADWAY

U. S. L. BATTERIES
KLAXON HORN
ATWATER KENT
SERVICE STATION
WILLARD AND EXIDE
BATTERIES
REPAIRED and
RECHARGED.



Chandler Price Must Advance \$200 June 30th

THE PRICE OF THE CHANDLER SIX BECOMES \$1595 ON THE FIRST DAY OF JULY. THE PRESENT MODEL, IDENTICALLY THE SAME CAR, WILL BE CONTINUED AFTER THAT DATE

Until that date the price remains \$1395

It has always been a basic part of Chandler policy to keep the Chandler price low

We have kept it low. Men considered the original Chandler price of \$1785 established four years ago an impossible price. Later when the Chandler Company reduced that price to \$1595 the trade thought we were courting disaster. Further reductions came as a positive shock to the industry.

Meanwhile the Chandler Company prospered and Chandler

We have sold the Chandler car for hundreds of dollars less than cars of similar quality

We have built into the Chandler car as fundamental features of construction and equipment, the most important features which are characteristic of the highest-priced cars of all types—features

business grew to front rank proportions. The Chandler car was never cheapened, but, rather, improved and refined from season to season until the whole motor car purchasing public has come to recognize the Chandler car as a car of surpassing values.

Our whole purpose has been to build the best light-weight Six and sell it at the lowest possible price.

Now, however, the Chandler price must be advanced

It must be materially advanced to cover greatly increased costs which have arisen this Spring by reason of unprecedented conditions in the material supply and labor markets and in problems of transportation.

Production costs throughout the past three months have ad-

vanced steadily and in long strides. This is a condition which we cannot control. It is a condition which we must meet.

So the Chandler price must be advanced. In making this ad-

vance we do not depart from our firmly-established policy of keep-

ing the price just as low as it can be kept and still provide reason-

able manufacturing profit.

Now you can buy this great Six at \$1395, F. O. B. Cleveland.

which are not found in other medium-priced Sixes, or found, at best, to very slight degree.

At \$1595 the Chandler car will still be underpriced

ceivable comparison this statement is a provable fact.

It will be distinctly underpriced, as compared to other cars which some may consider of similar quality. By test of any con-

While the \$1395 price holds, the demand will continue to greatly exceed our production, and we cannot guar-

antee deliveries

FIVE ATTRACTIVE CHANDLER TYPES OF BODY

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1395

Seven-Passenger Convertible Sedan (Fisher built), \$2095

Four-Passenger Roadster, \$1395

Four-Passenger Convertible Coupe (Fisher built), \$1995

Limousine, \$2695

All Prices F. O. B. Cleveland

E. L. PEACOCK AUTO COMPANY

3020 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

PEACOCK MOTOR SALES CO., 1350 VAN NESS AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY

LAKESIDE 5100

PHONE PROSPECT 431

CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICES OF TIRES WILL SOON RAISE

The automobile public is vitally interested in the continued and substantial advances in necessary automobile equipment. For instance, let us consider the tire situation. Since January, 1917, prices have increased on all makes, the advances ranging from about twenty to forty per cent over the 1916 schedule.

All the responsible tire companies have warned against advances prior to saving, taking effect, and the automobile public has had full notice that future advances will be heavy. What is the cause? Naturally the tire buyer wants to know the reason. R. H. Keaton, president of the Harton Tire & Rubber Company, and probably one of the best informed authorities in the tire and rubber business, expresses his opinion as follows:

"Past advances in the tire market has been the result of increasing cost of rubber. Good grade of crude rubber has averaged eighty cents per pound and that is not 'Dear rubber.' During 1916 there was imported into this country about 115,000 long tons, or 259,800,000 pounds, so there has been no shortage, even with the increase in the manufacture."

The cost of cotton fabric has been the main reason of tire advances. First grade long strand Sea Island cotton is now selling at \$1.50 per pound; just double that of a year ago, and it is hard to buy at any price. There has been unusually heavy demands for cotton and cotton fabrics and the old and true principle of supply and demand has governed the market.

The present price of tires will be tested not only by the continued advance of cotton fabrics, but also by the higher cost of rubber. It is easy to understand that when the government war demands for cotton must be filled, and when the large tire factories, trying to get 1918 cotton fabric supply, start bidding in the open market, that the price of cotton tires must go higher. The rubber situation is not so clear. The punctuation of rubber will probably advance very little if at all. But increased demands on account of greater water war risks, higher rates of insurance for the same reason, and other similar contributing causes will boost the cost of rubber.

The proposed government taxation of ten per cent import duty and an additional one per cent on sales prices of tires, naturally means higher selling prices. Crude rubber has always been on the free list, but the action of the ways and means committee places a double tax on the rubber tire industry.

In addition to this will be taxes on excess profits, corporation tax, income tax, etc.

The Rubber Association of America, through its legislative committee, is opposing the double tax on tires and tubes, but even so, it is fair to say to consumers that the prices on tires and tubes will steadily advance. Buy now, is the best advice I can offer.

GASOLINE GRAVITY TEST NOT CERTAIN

The careful motorist is just as anxious to buy the best gasoline for his car as he is to see that he has the proper pressure in his tires. But most motorists probably have used some so-called "high test" or "40 gravity" or some other gasoline with a fancy name without obtaining any improvement either in easy starting, economy or freedom from carbon. The result is many have concluded all gasolines are about equally good—or bad.

There is no question that some grades of gasoline are superior to others, but none of the common properties of appearance, odor or even weight are conclusive tests of merit. When gasoline was of uniform grade the weights of equal units of volume represented a fairly accurate check on relative qualities. Thus 72 "degree" or "gravity," or "test" simply represents a certain relative weight or density, while 40 "degree" is somewhat heavier.

The fact is that buying gasoline by the gravity test alone is hardly any better as an indication of gasoline quality than buying coal by its weight. A cubic foot would be a test of the coal. A "60 degree" gasoline which might be either a pure, equal distillation, excellent for motor car fuel, or a night or a combination of 80 degree gasoline with 40 degree kerosene in equal parts by weight.

The real test is to determine the lowest temperature at which the fluid will boil, the percentage that boils away at different temperatures as the heat increases, and finally the temperature at which the oil is all boiled away. A gasoline that boils from 100 to 120 degrees (Fahrenheit) to 150 degrees and boils away entirely at 250 to 275 degrees makes an excellent motor car fuel.

Eight or ten years ago gasoline was hardly more than a distiller's by-product, and the gasoline distilled averaged about 20 percent of the crude petroleum. The increased use of automobiles forced the distillers to obtain the largest possible percentage of gasoline from the petroleum, nearly 1,250,000,000 gallons of gasoline being consumed annually in the United States for pleasure cars alone. If gasoline distilled were only 20 percent of the petroleum, 6,250,000,000 gallons of crude would be needed to produce the gasoline for these cars only.

Gasoline is not a homogeneous percentage of gasoline has been obtained. It is necessary to remember that crude oil is a mixture of a large number of chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen. In most of these compounds hydrogen forms a large part, and they are gaseous, volatile fluids that boil at low temperatures. By applying a gradual, increasing heat these vapors come off successively and being condensed give the various grades of fluids, from the lightest to the heaviest. This so-called fractional distillation is accomplished by steam distillation, or by combined steam and fire distillation, and produces a uniformly high quality, but relatively small quantity of gasoline. Fire distillation, however, breaks up the heavier hydro-carbon compounds into more volatile constituents yielding a larger percent of gasoline.

Decades of high-grade motor cars, such as the Marmon, have now produced many features to produce a homier machine, for the car itself is an important factor in the gasoline problem. As for the gasoline itself, if the motorist can be shown to obtain the information on the boiling range, and then by observation should determine whether increased efficiency in the fancy grades make them economical to buy.

**Chevrolet Owner
Has Fine Record**

D. P. Weeks of Tampa, Fla., recently completed a remarkable durability and economy run from Tampa to Fort Myers, Fla., a distance of 1814 miles, in a Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" model.

On the run he used eight gallons of gasoline and one-half pint of cylinder oil over the roughest roads in Florida. Absolutely no mechanical trouble was registered.

At the completion of the run, Weeks announced that in his opinion the Chevrolet is the greatest automobile to be found today, and equal in value for any size and price, regardless of number of cylinders and horse power, to any kind of a contest which would call forth durability and economy.

New Scenic Picnic Tour Road Found



Scenes through Stonybrook Canyon of Alameda County. Auburn Light Six Car in foreground.

Hundreds of motorists every Sunday drive through Niles canyon in Alameda county; scores of them picnic by the roadside under the shade of the trees, or on the hillsides slightly above the road, but only a mere handful venture away from the canyon and trail to their lair any one or all of the smaller roads that meet the main highway in that pretty gorge through the hills of Alameda county.

Those who will vary the general rule will find natural storerooms of outdoor beauty, for that section of Alameda county is particularly attractive to the motorist in search of outdoor recreation of the less strenuous type—picnicking, for instance—regions where the "camera tend" will find a multitude of compositions that are exceedingly beautiful, considerably less travel and an almost complete absence of dust.

At considerable expense Alameda county has built a splendid road through Niles canyon, a road that is both safe and devoid of grades of any kind. Furthermore, the road is smooth and dry.

Niles is the only town at the present time there is considerably more water in Alameda creek, which flows through the canyon, than there will be within a few weeks. Besides, picnicking parties on a big scale will soon seek this retreat, and every Sunday or holiday this attractive gorge will play host to literally hundreds up and down its seven miles of length. Then detours, side roads and spots more secluded will be doubly appreciated by tourists in search of a quiet nook.

With the object of furnishing information concerning such localities the Magazine Motor Car Company, with an Auburn Light Six, recently explored Stonybrook canyon, one of these side roads in Niles canyon, and highly recommends it to motorists in search of quiet, secluded spots, off the beaten trail and close enough to home to journey there

and back within a few hours. Stonybrook canyon comes into Niles canyon at Farwell, between two and one-half and three miles from the main highway in Niles. As one enters the canyon he immediately occurs to one that it has been made, not for the little stream that flows through it, is literally filled with rocks and boulders on every side. Over and around these rocks the creek caravans and forms innumerable pools, pools in which it is not a rare occurrence to find mountain trout.

Both sides of the stream are densely wooded and in among these trees are frequent spots which seem to be especially designed for picnicking purposes.

But in penetrating the charms of this canyon the driver cannot afford to be

too much interested in the natural attractions, for the road the first few miles is one that may be termed a dangerous one. It is narrow and the curves are quite sharp.

Besides, the disadvantages of sloping in places towards the creek. In dry weather the road is immeasurably safer than shortly after a rain. Therefore, this trip is more available after a dry spell.

Also, when one starts out to make this trip, it is advisable to carry along a young chap who may serve in the capacity of gate boy, something on the order of a tire boy, for the road through Stonybrook canyon trespasses largely upon private property, and there are no less than twelve gates to be opened and closed from one terminus of the canyon to the other.

After leaving the shaded sections of the road it comes out in an exceedingly pretty valley, in which are located some of the finest orchards of Alameda county.

At the head of the valley the road turns and the ridge and thence on the other side of the ridge, curves meeting the canyon boulevard at the Palomares School.

If your car is not a good hill-climber don't attempt this Auburn tour, but if it is, try it. You will be well repaid for your motor adventure.

Two years ago Cyril Hartley was driving a delivery wagon for Don Lee. To

date, according to a letter received by J. E. Brown, Los Angeles manager for Don Lee, the former California boy is Private Hartley of the Canadian Army Service Corps, M. T. S., on duty in France.

Hartley states that he is driving a car

and dwells on the wonderful service he

is giving by the eight-cylinder Cadillac cars in England and France. This was the first information received regarding 6000 Cadillac Eights in active service.

The letter follows:

"I presume you already know that I

am in the army, but I felt it was my

duty to let you a line concerning the

Cadillac cars, as you will see by my

notation at the top of the paper. I am in

the motor division. I am driving cars.

You will be glad to know that the Cadil-

lac Eights are standing up better than

any of the cars we have over here. There

are at least 6000 eights, mostly 1916

models, in service in England and France.

They are used principally for ambulance

service and are not used to the

hard usage they get. The hardest destruc-

tive work is nothing to compare with the

things these Cadillacs have to do. The

Cadillacs always get the most important

work and every day they are showing

their superiority over all other makes.

They average from twelve to fifteen

miles to a gallon of petrol, which is con-

sidered very good in this work.

"Hope you are having as big a suc-

cess this year as you did last. I see by

the papers America has come into this

awful war. Please excuse my poor pen-

manship, as my nerves are all broken up

from shock. It was a bad one and I

know it will not be good again.

It is all I can do to get out to the

telephone to call you, and I will

tell you about it then. Please re-

member me to all the boys. Hoping

some day to be with you again, I remain,

sincerely, CYRIL HARTLEY,

"No. 200026, Canadian Army Service."

Tire Men Also Cultivate Soil

Practically every foot of available land about the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company's factories at Akron, Ohio, is under cultivation and more than 350 of its married employees are receiving instructions in intensive farming.

H. S. Firestone, president of the company, is supervising the work personally. Mr. Firestone spent his boyhood on an Ohio farm and has always taken a keen interest in agriculture. For several years he has been promoting a movement to stimulate interest in farming among school children, offering valuable gardening prizes annually.

Realizing the importance of President Wilson's appeal for more intensive farming among city folks, Mr. Firestone organized a campaign for the cultivation of one acre of land about the Firestone factories plowed up, divided into garden plots and offered to the company's married employees for cultivation. Within forty-eight hours after the offer was made every plot had been applied for and there was a large waiting list.

To insure the cultivation of every foot of ground, a time clock has been installed within the garden tract and each gardener must register a certain number of hours' work each week or forfeit his plot. The company furnishes the seeds and an expert gardener has been employed to instruct the men and insure maximum production. The gardeners choose their crops and the land is allotted according to the adaptability of the soil.

It is expected that sufficient potatoes, beans, cabbages and other garden crops will supply more than three hundred and one hundred and twenty-five square yards of garden plots.

Cotton fabric forms a large part of an automobile tire, and for this use it must have a great tensile strength and an exceptional degree of flexibility. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. at Akron, Ohio, uses a large quantity of Egyptian cotton in its tires because of its superior qualities over ordinary cotton. Although its cost is much greater, the growing season of Egyptian cotton occupies about nine months. The land is prepared in the autumn and winter, and the seed planted early in March. Pickings usually comes in October and is paid for at the rate of two cents per pound. An experienced picker can pick about 150 pounds in a day.

BOHEN NOW WITH FRANKLIN STAFF

490 POUNDS OF PATRIOTISM

Webster Rusk, the heaviest Boy Scout in America, has just arrived at the Lankershim Hotel, 55 Fifth street, San Francisco, to register for the present war draft.

He is 21 years old, only 5 feet, 8 inches in height and weighs 490 pounds. His birth is so tremendous that it is with difficulty that he can get through the door of an ordinary seven-passenger automobile, and he is so broad across the shoulders that he looks almost as wide as he is tall. He joined the Boy Scouts in 1911, and is known all over the Pacific coast, not only as the heaviest Boy Scout but also as the "Boy Scout soprano" on account of his high tone voice.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rusk, who have for several years been in Seattle, but have come for a special trip here in order to register for the war in the name of his birth.

He claims no exemption—on account of his weight.

Sales Manager George O. Barnes of the John F. McLain Company, Franklin agents, has placed a Goodyear Standard equipped Franklin at San Francisco, where his son is staying.

Bohem's parents are normal in every way. His mother only weighs 120 pounds and his father tips the scales around 175. They do not know how to account for the extraordinary growth of their son.

Young Rusk has a fine appetite and appears in good health. He has a complexion like a girl's and a singularly winsome, boyish smile.

A noteworthy run demonstrating the possibilities of the motorcycle in covering long distances on all sorts of roads, was the 625-mile run just completed in seven days by Percy Johnson through the Bengal coal fields in India. Although not a record in point of time, this performance is remarkable when the heat and inconvenience of Indian roads are taken into account. The machine used was a Harley Davidson on Goodyear Bluestreak motorcycle tires.

The latest convert to the air-cooled Franklin car is George Bohem, one of the best known automobile experts in the bay region, who has just joined the selling organization of Manager C. A. Penfield of the Oakland branch house of the John F. McLain Company.

Bohem is particularly well known in Oakland through his former connection with high grade automobile houses, and he is considered a keen judge of automobile values.

His move in joining the Franklin car organization is one of the interesting topics of conversation during the past week along the local auto row.

220 Miles On

10 Gals. Gasoline

Friday, May 18th, an AUBURN Light Six was driven from

Redding to Oakland

On 10 Gallons of Gasoline

Averaging 22 Miles to the Gallon

Again Proving the Economy of the Auburn Light Six

PRICE \$1255 HERE
NOW

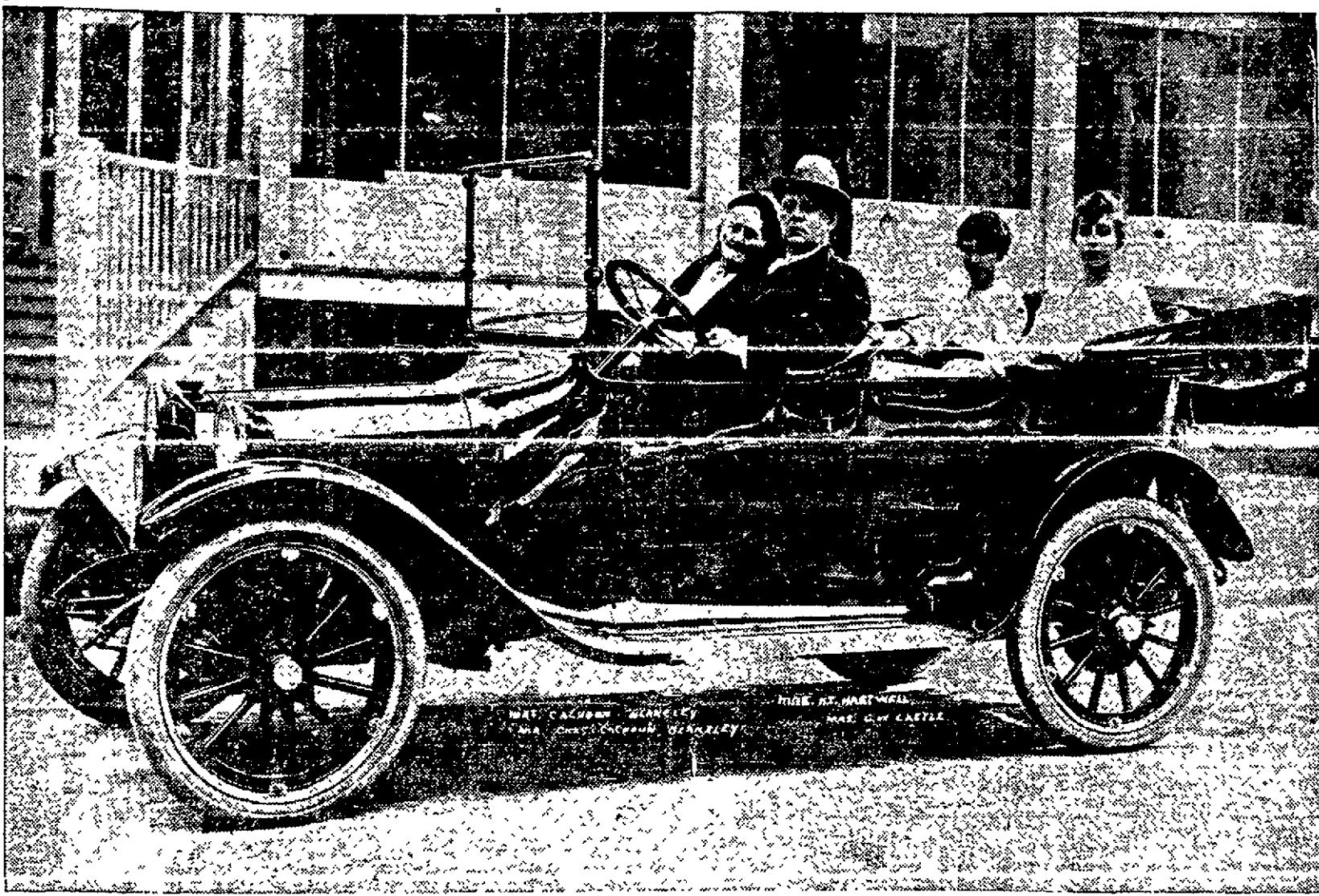
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

Do Your Bit! Buy Liberty Bonds

Bring them to us and get a premium on them. Applying to the purchase of an Auburn Light Six Liberty Bonds will be accepted at a ratio of \$103 for \$100.

Magnetic Motor Car Co.

Never Too Old to Motor Says Mother Blakely



ECONOMICAL AUTOS WAR-TIME FACTORS

Any product that has the place of the automobile in economic life has little to fear of war-time conditions. The war is going to mark progress, judging from the history of other great wars, and to conceive of any progress without the automobile as a factor, would be entirely out of line with the trend of the last fifteen years.

Just how much the automobile will figure in this development lies with the automobile itself, is the opinion of C. A. Penfield, Oakland manager of the John F. McLain Company. This being an era of thrift, those cars that get the most out of available resources, will accomplish the most.

"There are degrees of efficiency among motor cars, just the same as among human beings," Penfield goes on to say, "and I think it is the duty of the automobile to set a standard of motor car efficiency. Right now, in England, this standard is being formulated. I notice the military observers have concluded that war conditions have proved most automobiles too heavy to utilize properly the limited supply of gasoline and tires. I would not be surprised to see this same discovery repeated here at home, and I say this upon the knowledge of what the scientific weight of the automobile has accomplished toward efficiency in the past."

"For instance, as far back as 1906 the Franklin car demonstrated that thrift is no new thing for it, when it established a world's record of 87 miles on two gallons of gasoline in a test fostered by the Automobile Club of America. In the Buffalo one-gallon economy contest in 1909, the heretofore unheard of record of 46 1/2 miles on one gallon was registered. Yet even this record was outdone in 1913 when a four-cylinder Franklin roadster, under the official supervision of Herbert Chapman, of the Automobile Club of America, ran 82.5 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

"The reason the Franklin car has always been entered in these contests," Penfield says, "is because the one item of gasoline efficiency can be taken as a true gauge of automobile value. So helpful did this information prove to motor car users, that in 1914 a gasoline economy test was staged in which 94 Franklin cars averaged 22.5 miles on a single gallon of gasoline. The following year, under the same rules, 137 Franklin cars averaged 22.1 miles on one gallon of gasoline."

"Tire conservation is also a matter that can be controlled by light weight, as the Franklin car has averaged, over a five-year period, 10,203 miles per set of tires," Penfield concludes.

During the week ending May 19, orders received by the Franklin Automobile Company, Syracuse, N. Y., exceeded any previous week's record in the company's history.

Factory production also reached a new high mark—216 cars being turned out in 6½ working days.

8000-MILE TOUR OVER 16 STATES

R. E. Callahan of Los Angeles has just completed a motor tour in which he and his family and R. E. Cole traveled more than 8000 miles in a Cole eight touring car. The long trip began in Dallas, Tex., and before the party arrived in California they had traversed sixteen states.

According to a letter received by Ray Walford, head of the R. T. Walford Motor Company, distributor for the Cole eight in Oakland, the sturdy touring car covered the entire distance without any engine trouble.

In the letter, the head of the motorist tells of his experiences as follows:

"We covered more than 5000 miles in the Cole eight, experiencing only two punctures and three blowouts and no engine trouble, and passing everything on four wheels. It was not necessary to lift the hood for repairs or for an adjustment of any kind."

"On the trip we averaged 13 1/4 miles to the gallon of gasoline in spite of the fact that we drove over some of the worst roads in the country, jumped ditches, crossed cornfields, plowed through mud and sand, and met every possible adverse condition. The car took most of the hills on the high without effort, the only time that we changed to low when we climbed the Raton mountains in New Mexico."

"I have made a motor trip each year for the last nine years and always keep the car in fine shape and properly oiled. Making an automobile trip of this kind is worth all the medicine in the world. Health, happiness and peace are the only things that you can think of when you get home. Everyone that can do so should make a long motor trip at least once a year," concludes Callahan.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY EQUIPMENT

SEASON AT TAHOE OPENED YESTERDAY

\$300,000 Price of Auto Agency

W. L. Hughson, president of the Pacific KisselKar Branch, has received information of a tremendous purchase of cars and trucks within the very near future. The information states that on June 2 the Department of Quartermaster at Chicago will receive bids for the following cars and trucks:

1 to 1000 five-passenger touring cars, \$1000 or less.

1 to 1000 runabouts, \$1000 or less.

1 to 1000 automobiles, \$1500 to \$2000.

1 to 2000 trucks, 1/2 to 4-ton capacity.

On June 10 bids will be received at the same department for the following trucks:

1 to 35,000 type A trucks of 1 to 14-ton capacity.

1 to 35,000 type B trucks of 8-ton capacity.

All of the above bids will be subject to deliveries after July 1.

In summing up the above, it looks as though there is going to be a tremendous shortage of both pleasure cars and trucks. There are also apt to be other purchases of cars in the very near future, and it would be wise for all owners interested in purchasing new cars this spring and fall to shop early.

Lake Tahoe fishing is famous the world over. The lake is the second largest in the state and affords excellent sport. The streams and lakes in the vicinity of the lake are also good fishing grounds.

From the first of June to the first of September California's social and sports fraternity makes its headquarters at the lake, either at the Tavern, which is social headquarters for the northern shore, or Al Tahoe, the southern capital. Many San Franciscans have beautiful summer homes on the lake shores, and they also were opened this week for a July summer season.

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Giant of Automobile Industry Predicts Greater Prosperity for Uncle Sam in War

By JOHN N. WILLYS.

Mr. Willys is president of the Willys-Overland Company of Toledo, Ohio, second largest automobile factory in the world, which is expected to produce nearly 500,000 motor cars this year. He is also ranked as one of the industrial giants of the decade, whose business capacity developed a factory with assets of \$5,000,000 to a manufacturing plant with assets of \$65,000,000. Mr. Willys can well be styled an authority on business conditions.—Auto Editor's note.

Automobile manufacturers throughout the country are being deluged by letters, telegrams and verbally with queries as to what effect America's declaration of a state of war existing with Germany will have on business generally, and particularly on the automobile industry.

It seems to me that the unprecedented era of prosperity of the past two years must be continued.

In addition to the enormous business now being handled by this country, the United States government has just issued a war budget of \$1,000,000,000. Three billion dollars of this fund will be advanced as a loan to the allies, who will spend it in the United States.

The remaining \$4,000,000,000 will be used to put our own army and navy in a sound war footing.

Every cent of this money will be spent in this country. Every product that is raised or made in this country will be purchased in larger quantities than ever.

Every class of the country will benefit—every class of people.

Some of the money will go South to buy cotton. A big share will go to the Western States and to the Coast for grain, meat and other foodstuffs. Some of it will go to Pennsylvania for steel and coal. New England will get a share in exchange for ships. The factories of

the Central States will get a share. There will be more money in circulation than ever before.

In Canada, in spite of the handicap of the war, Willys-Overland dealers have more than the total Overland sales in Canada for any previous twelve months.

The demand in the dominion for Willys-Overland cars is far in excess of the supply.

Prior to the war, in Canada, money was very tight. The per capita wealth across the border was only \$55. At the present time Canada is in better shape financially than ever before; its per capita wealth is now said to be \$92.

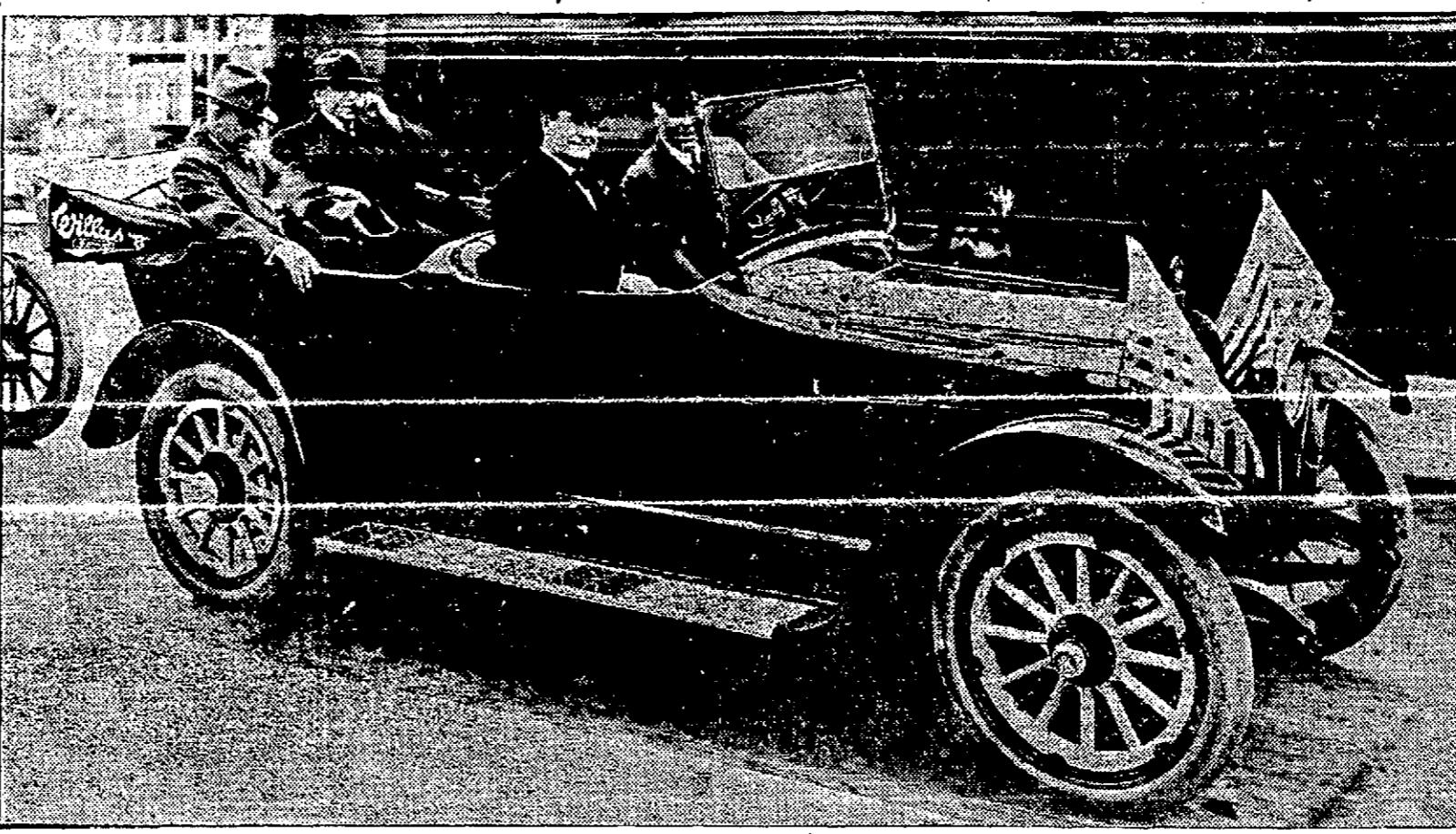
The United States today has more money than ever in its history. A recent statement published by United States Comptroller Williams showed that United States banks had assets of \$10,000,000,000, exceeding \$20,000,000 the previous high water mark of five months ago, and an increase of \$5,000,000,000 in four years. The total national wealth, according to authoritative estimates, is given out as \$20,000,000,000, with a national debt of only \$5,000,000,000. The estimated combined wealth of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Germany is \$275,000,000,000, while their total national debt is \$60,000,000,000.

There seems to be no cause for pessimism. We can safely look forward to a continuance of good business right here in our own country.

TAKES GHOSTLY NAP

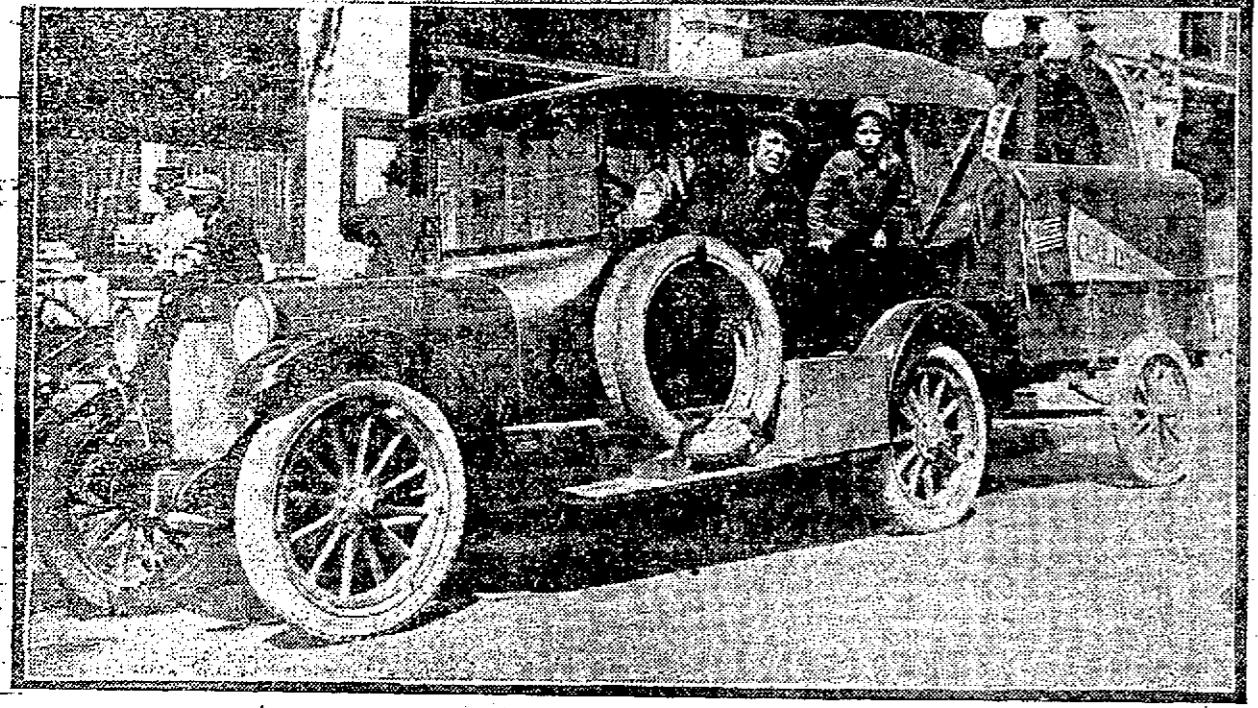
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 2.—A stranger wrapped himself in a morgue sheet and slept unnoticed in a room at the county morgue. When he awoke and went wandering about still wrapped in his sheet, he scared me white," said Morgue Keeper Duffin.

Drives Willys-Knight Car in California



Hon. William Jennings Bryan driving a Willys-Knight 8 on his recent lecture tour in California.

Oakland Man Driving Auto to New York



LOUIS HAUSER of Oakland with his Studebaker Six which he is driving to New York with his wife and children. Hauser, before leaving Oakland, had a camping trailer attached to his Studebaker Six car, thereby enabling him to carry every camping convenience on his trip across the continent. It is Hauser's intention to camp out the entire way east. He left Oakland last Sunday and is now well along on his way. He is going via the Santa Fe Trail.

AUTOMOBILE IN WAR TIMES

"The automobile is soon to have the chance of its lifetime to demonstrate its utility and forever put an end to the question as to whether it is a necessity. And it is going to make good." Such is the opinion of Harrison B. Wood, local dealer in Oldsmobiles. "It is all coming about in a most exceptional and unexpected manner and the world is going to immeasurably increase the reliance and dependence that is being placed on the automobile more and more every day.

"The instructions recently issued by the special war board in control of the operations of railroads in the United States while on a war basis, orders a general reduction of train service that equipment may be available for war purposes. The railroads are told to consolidate through trains, reduce the number of trains (both

freight and passenger), especially on branch lines, and to use mixed trains for freight and passengers where possible.

"While there will no doubt be a general curtailment of passenger service, patrons of the main or trunk lines will find plenty of other through trains available to carry them anywhere and without great loss of time, on the branch lines and on the non-competitive lines where facilities are always held down to the minimum, it is going to work a real inconvenience and possible hardship.

Spurred on by grim necessity, travelers and particularly traveling salesmen are going to work out some solution and that solution is going to be the automobile. More and more will be relied on for transportation and it will be pressed into service for much greater distances than in the past. Moreover, I expect to see a greatly increased number of salesmen using them for all their traveling.

"For the same reason the motor truck is going to 'do its bit' and we can expect to see regularly established automobile truck service for 100 miles or more in various directions from most distributing centers. It all means that automobiles and trucks are going to be in greater demand than ever and as soon as business readjusts itself to new conditions and we begin to feel the effects of the billion-dollar expenditure to be made for war purposes, we are going to see such a demand for automobiles and trucks as was never known before."

USED CAR SHOW

BLANC POPULAR

Since the announcement was made last week to the effect that Oakland was to hold a big Used Car Show in the Civic Auditorium on June 23 to 25, interest in the event has grown rapidly amongst both dealers and the general public.

Most of the leading automobile dealers along the "row" express the opinion that a used car congress like those recently held in the big eastern cities will work out well for the local motor car trade and stimulate business greatly.

The unequalled success of both the Chicago and Milwaukee shows demonstrated that the Used Car Show has done more to help the used car problem for the dealers in these cities than any other single factor. The fact that prospects and the general public can have such a wide and varied selection of cars to choose from makes these exhibitions very attractive to the public.

The progressiveness of Oakland motor car dealers is in getting more enthusiastically behind the used car problem than at any time in the past gathering of automobile men on the coast. To be the third city in the United States to hold a show of this kind is quite a distinction and will be a big advertisement to Oakland.

Ivan R. Gates, who is managing the Used Car Show, stated that the responses so far from the dealers had been very gratifying and that in no instance had he met with any objection to the holding of the exhibition from one of them.

"The fact that the forthcoming show," said Gates, "will be conducted on such liberal lines and that it will enable dealers to show their lines of high-class used cars to such big audiences will be the means of disposing of a big number of cars."

"When we take into consideration that Chicago over a quarter of a million of cars worth of cars were sold, it gives an idea of the magnitude of these affairs."

Our Entire Stock will be Closed Out

The Largest Stock of up-to-date Auto Supplies in Oakland, and the best selected lines on the coast.

ALL TO BE SOLD AT

20% to 50% Off

(Except on the few lines on which the selling price is fixed and maintained by the manufacturers.)

5-Extra Good Buys-5

CHANNEL BUMPERS (No. 961).....\$9.00—Now \$6.75
ECLIPSE CARBON REMOVER.....\$1.00—Now 50¢
HEAVY CAR JACK (No. 6517).....\$4.50—Now \$3.40
SOCKET WRENCH SET (No. 30278).....\$7.50—Now \$5.25
FORD WATER CIRCULATOR.....\$7.50—Now \$5.25

TO OUR OLD CUSTOMERS, WE URGE THAT YOU

"ACT QUICK"

E. J. DAY & CO.

TWELFTH ST. AT MADISON

PREMIER DRIVER

ENDS LONG TOUR

Robert D. Coulter and wife of San Francisco have just finished a thousand-mile tour in their aluminum-motored electric gear-shift Premier.

The trip consisted of a thousand-mile pleasure outing in the beautiful roads of Southern California, besides the thousand miles consumed in going and coming.

Mr. Coulter, in speaking of the trip, says:

"The motor car owner who is contemplating a tour of the southern part of the State should go at once. This is the ideal time of the year from a climatic standpoint and the roads will never be better."

"We went down by the Valley route, and outside of the forty miles of unimproved road in the Tehachapi section one could not ask for better highways."

"The weather was ideal. The hot summer winds of San Joaquin valley and the desert have not arrived."

"And around Los Angeles and San

Diego the country is beautiful. Roses and other flowers are in their glory and the country is one garden spot. Even down to Tia Juana the roads are attractive."

"Coming up the Coast road we found the highway more than good. The unimproved sections of El Camino Real are rounding into fine shape. Local traffic is wearing down the roughness, the re-

The only trouble we had with our car on this vehicle journey was one puncture, and our gasoline record showed that for the thousand miles we averaged sixteen miles to the gallon."

It will be pressed into service for much greater distances than in the past. Moreover, I expect to see a greatly increased number of salesmen using them for all their traveling.

"For the same reason the motor truck is going to 'do its bit' and we can expect to see regularly established automobile truck service for 100 miles or more in various directions from most distributing centers.

"It all means that automobiles and trucks are going to be in greater demand than ever and as soon as business

readjusts itself to new conditions and we begin to feel the effects of the billion-dollar expenditure to be made for war purposes, we are going to see such a demand for automobiles and trucks as was never known before."

AUTO FACTORIES

ARE FLOURISHING

The Automobile—a Man Multiplier

By Ben Hammond, Oakland Manager of the Pacific Kissel Kar Branch, Sausalito Car Dealer.

A recent editorial treated the automobile as a luxury. It hardly seems possible that any one should have such a misconception of the facts. If ever an industry justified it is the automobile industry.

Started possibly as a luxury, it has developed unprecedented strides until the automobile is in its natural mind.

Volume, however, is not what should make us appreciate the automobile, but its entrance into every function of business and pleasure could not exist in its present magnitude.

The crying need of every business is men: the crying need of the country is men. France was saved at the battle of the Marne by automobile.

Look about you everywhere and note how the automobile is multiplying men in every walk of life. The doctor makes three times the number of calls, the fact that war has been declared in the interim. January shows almost an 11 per cent increase over December; February, a 1½ per cent gain over January; March, nearly a 4 per cent increase over February; and April, a 2½ per cent gain over March.

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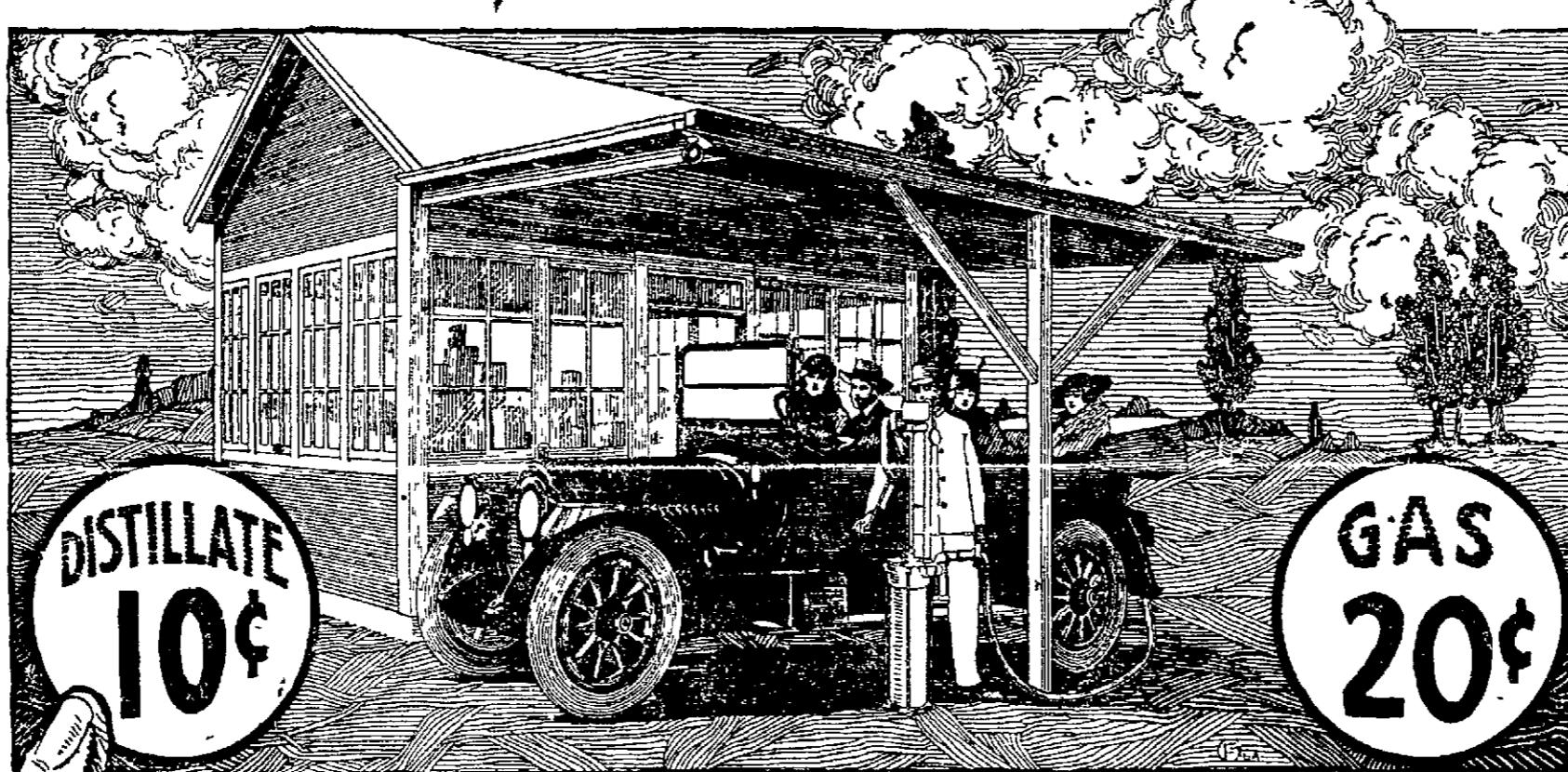
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Packard Motor Cars and Trucks are now distributed throughout California by
Carle C. Anthony, Inc.



The New Series Packard Twin Six Burns Distillate!

Owners of New Series Packard Twin Six Cars can now cut their fuel cost in half!

The New Packard Carburetor was designed to handle low grades of fuel—after months of experiments in our shops, we have perfected a further adjustment to burn distillate efficiently.

Hundreds of Packard Twin Six owners have been operating for thousands of miles in California using distillate exclusively.

This is one of the most far reaching developments of the industry and was completed in the Anthony Service department for the benefit of Packard owners.

STORES
San Francisco
Oakland
Sacramento
Fresno
Los Angeles
San Diego
Pasadena
Bakersfield



Our Service Building, (the largest exclusive service building West of Chicago) at Polk and Jackson Streets, contains more than 70,000 square feet of floor space to render "SERVICE" in the full meaning of the word to Packard owners, Past, Present and Future.

A corps of experienced Packard technical men, trained for years in Anthony Service Organization, with parts, machinery and complete equipment are waiting to meet you and care for your service wants.

Our Chain of Eight Stores, in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Diego & Bakersfield, together with more than one hundred service stations throughout California, all operating under our copyrighted service coupon system, make this organization the "Service House of California."

Our Copyrighted Service Coupon System, by the way, was originated by this firm and has been adopted with our permission, by many leading motor car manufacturers. It is the only intelligent and satisfactory way of giving real service.

Our Salesroom in San Francisco is at Bush and Van Ness.
Oakland Salesroom, (pending our new location) Broadway & 24th.



GENIUS OF FEMINISM IS SEEN IN FETE

MRS. UMBERTO ROVERE, who was Miss Virginia Pierce of Berkeley, talented singer, and who is the bride of New York opera singer.



MAD MILLIONAIRE IN MIDNIGHT FIGHT

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., June 2.—The story of a midnight fight with a mad millionaire, who was trying to slay his wife, was told under oath today by Walter Dupee, California millionaire sportsman, testifying at the inquest into the death of Charles K. Kohl, wealthy theatrical magnate, who died last Monday.

The fight, Dupee said, occurred a few nights before Kohl's death. According to his story he was a guest at the Kohl home. In the night he heard the noise of a fight and investigating found Kohl choking his wife. Dupee said he grappled with his host and they fought all the way downstairs. Then, he testified, Kohl pulled a revolver and in the scuffle for possession of the weapon, two shots were fired, all of which went wild.

No finding was reached by the inquest. The original finding at the autopsy was that Kohl died of fatty degeneration of the heart and Bright's disease.

CLASH OF DIVERS

LONDON, June 2.—A Report published in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung of Essen that a German submarine, while submerged, rammed a British submarine in the channel April 19, has been discredited about this time, the British submarine having returned undamaged.

This was the second incident of the kind this spring. In the previous case a British submarine dived for a rest on the bottom of the sea and landed squarely on top of a German submarine similarly at rest, smashing in the German's conning tower. The British craft, undamaged, remained on the helpless German diver for several hours in order to make certain that it was put out of commission. The British boat finally rose to the surface and dropped a number of bombs to clinch the fate of the Germans.

FOR "BABY WEEK"

LONDON, June 2.—A "national baby week" is being organized throughout the country under the auspices of the Local Government Board. The object is to arouse a sense of responsibility in every citizen and secure the best possible conditions for the growth of infants.

Baby shows will be held everywhere, there will be prizes for babies who have been regular attendants at infant welfare centers and have made the best progress in a given time, and prizes for the best exhibit in perambulator parades.

ROADS ARE OPEN

RED BLUFF, June 2.—According to E. Conrad, who arrived here from Mineral in an automobile, the Red Bluff-Sussville road is now cleared of snow and open to traffic, including

Employees of Tehama and Lassen counties have been at work for some time shoveling snow from the grades.

What is Doing To-day

Knights of Red Branch picnic, Shell-mound Park.

Alameda Elks and Alameda baseball team Red Cross benefit game, Lincoln Park, Alameda, afternoon.

W. H. Moore, Harry Taylor, give evening, Hotel Shattock, Berkeley, evening.

Salvation Army congress, Salvation Citadel, 3 to 8 p. m.

Musical vesper service, Y. W. C. A., 5 to 6 o'clock.

Knights of the Red Branch picnic, Shell-mound Park.

E. P. Tabafaro lectures, L. O. O. F., half evening.

Outland Homestead No. 539 holds outdoor Leaf Festival.

Foresters of America, celebrate, Idora Park.

Orpheum—"Thirty Minutes at Capwell's Rock Garden."

Opera—"The Philomelians."

Brooklyn—"Troubles-Troubles."

T. D. & Pauline Frederick in "Her Kingdom."

Franklin—Dorothy Dalton in "Wind Wishes."

Idora Park—Water polo.

Neptune Beach—Surf swimming.

Idora Park—Ocean water swimming.

Rockwood—Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.

Franklin—Dorothy Dalton in "Wind Wishes."

TRIBUNE DAY AT IDORA PARK ON JUNE 6

But Three Days More Before Tribune Day at Idora Park

Boys and Girls Are Counting Hours Before Festival of Fun; Battery B to Take Part

Three days until TRIBUNE Day at Idora Park.

The boys and girls are counting off the days.

Grown-ups are waiting with eagerness and anxiety for the big event.

Battery B is ready for their participation in the activities of the day.

And the people of Oakland and the east bay district are ready to pay their respects to the boys who have fought and who will soon fight again for Old Glory.

Does the reader stop to realize that TRIBUNE Day will be about the only "Fourth of July" that there will be in Oakland.

There will be no special or military celebration of the birthday of the nation in Oakland.

The nearest approach to any kind of a military celebration will be TRIBUNE Day.

So take advantage of TRIBUNE Day and "do your bit" toward a patriotic demonstration for the boys of Battery B.

The TRIBUNE wants to make it as free as a Fourth of July, and for that reason the TRIBUNE furnishes you with a ticket that will admit you to the Park Beautiful, and, in addition, gives you a coupon ticket good for gate prizes and concessions.

THE TICKETS.

Surely everyone can afford to be patriotic on those terms. Go to your grocer or butcher or druggist or the man who supplies any of your household necessities and get your tickets. You will find a list of those who have tickets for distribution in this issue of the TRIBUNE. Go to the place nearest your home and get your tickets.

No tickets will be given out at the main office of the TRIBUNE or at the San Pablo avenue branch office, but tickets can be obtained at other branches or agencies in all of the bay cities.

Go to any TRIBUNE agency in Berkeley, Alameda, Richmond, Emeryville, Piedmont, Alameda, San Leandro, Hayward, San Jose, Livermore and any city in Alameda, Contra Costa or Santa Clara counties and get what tickets you want.

Don't forget.

There are three tickets. One good for the morning up to noon time, another good between noon and 6 o'clock, and a third good for the evening.

These tickets are good for grown people or children.

You can go and take your whole family.

The TRIBUNE does not want certain members of the family to be admitted free and then exact payment for others. All are free and all are welcome. There is no reservation.

Only don't waste the tickets.

Get what you need for the entire family if you want, but don't get tickets merely to throw them away and waste them.

GO EARLY.

You can go in the morning, take your lunch and stay all day.

The tickets for the concessions will be given you upon your entrance at the park.

One ticket will be given each person as they enter.

On this ticket will be a double coupon, numbered, good for gate prizes. Deposit one coupon and retain the other. The drawing for the gate prizes will be held in the amphitheater in the evening. Be present to claim your prize. There are fifteen gate prizes. These prizes are published elsewhere.

There will also be coupons good for five concessions. These coupons will not all be alike and they will be given out without regard to the concessions you get.

Tickets for TRIBUNE Day can be secured from the following merchants without any cost. These kinds of tickets are issued for the morning, afternoon and evening. They are good for children or adults.

Cut this out and keep it.

Tickets for TRIBUNE Day at Idora Park can be obtained at the following stores and TRIBUNE agencies:

Alameda office, 1434 Park St., near Santa Clara.

Franklin branch, Cramer Drug Store, Franklin av. and East Fourteenth St.

Piedmont branch, G. W. Appleton Pharmacy, 4029 Piedmont av.

Claremont branch, A. J. Griesche Pharmacy, 5014 College Ave.

South Berkeley branch, McCracken's Pharmacy, corner Adeline and Harmon streets.

Melrose branch, E. H. Peters, Bicycles, 4631 East Fourteenth St.

Elmhurst branch, D. W. Eckhardt, 5901 East Fourteenth street.

San Francisco office, 653 Market street.

Howard J. T. Carter, First National Bank building.

Montgomery, Edwin Pascoe, 909 McDonald Street.

John F. Richmond, Mrs. B. Casey, 49 Washington avenue.

Veria Grocery, 4112 Telegraph Ave.

Ruehling's Meat Market, 4195 Telegraph Ave.

Farmland Bakery, 4599 Telegraph Ave.

F. A. Crestico, 1905 Telegraph Ave.

Quality Candy Store, 4801 Telegraph.

Central Oakland Hardware, 4859 Telegraph.

Franklin Oakland Barber, 4375 Telegraph.

Tenneis Cyclo, 4567 Telegraph Ave.

Electro Shoe Shop, 4801 Telegraph Ave.

Felix Goldfarb, 4789 Telegraph.

W. B. B. Co., 1938 Telegraph.

Romona Bakery, 4719 Telegraph Ave.

L. Ramone, tailor, 4707 Telegraph Ave.

Smith's Cash Pharmacy, 4679 Telegraph.

Central Pharmacy, 4658 Telegraph Ave.

W. H. Leibert's Co., 4383 Telegraph.

White Store Grocery Co., 4255 Telegraph.

Fearless Grocery, 4075 Telegraph Ave.

Ideal Pharmacy, 4069 Telegraph Ave.

Key Route Cleaning & Dyeing, 3921 Telegraph.

Eldey's Market, 3207 Telegraph Ave.

Smith's Grocery, 3851 Telegraph Ave.

Buena Vista Fruit Market, 3815 Telegraph Ave.

Citrus Fruit Shop, 4245 Telegraph.

J. W. Lander's shoes, 3411 Telegraph.

W. S. Elmer's Nations, 3401 Telegraph Ave.

J. T. Mitchell, butcher, 3339 Telegraph.

Gennrich & Co. groceries, 3331 Telegraph.

Alden's Dry Goods, 3231 Telegraph Ave.

Quality Fruit Market, 3508 Telegraph.

Austin's Delicatessen, 2445 Telegraph.

W. H. Elmer & Johnson, tailors, 2421 Telegraph.

Green Hat Shop, 2419 Telegraph Ave.

Kollinger & Jennings, 2411 Telegraph.

Perry's Drug Co., 2401 Telegraph.

Boettner's Home Bakery, 3424 Telegraph.

Everybody Come!

TRIBUNE DAY at IDORA

Wednesday, June 6



The boys of Battery B, who will take part in the main feature of the Great Patriotic TRIBUNE Day at Idora Park on Wednesday next. Battery B will stage a sham battle, races and contests, presenting for the people of Oakland the contests with which they whiled away the time when they were doing duty on the Mexican border last fall.

Shoe Shop, 1408 Market.
Tafer Shop, 1409 Market.
Fox Tailor, 1332 Market.
Maple Candy, 1339 Market.
Benzinger Drug Store, 1343 Market.
Parker & Son Grocery, 1347 Market.
Ralph Meat Market, 1350 Market.
E. B. Fribrik Grocer, 1354 Market.
White Baker, 1355 Market.
Candy Store, 1351 Market.
Palm Grocery, 1354 Market.
Wolf's Grocery, 1706 Market.
Peralta's Market, 1707 Market.
Peralta, 2028 Market.
Levine Tailor, 2335 Market.
H. Coker Grocery, 2400 Market.
Holiday Store, 2411 Market St.
Sun Day Market, 2412 Market.
Shoe Shop, 1163 23rd st.
Popular Meat Market, 1161 23rd st.
Shop Shop, 1153 23rd st.
Aldine Grocery, 3115 23rd st.
Aldine, 3115 Market.
McDonald Grocer, 3401 23rd st.
Whitehead Grocery, 1131 23rd st.
Lernhause Meat Market, 2028 Myrtle.
Grocery Store, 2032 Myrtle.
S. S. & S. S. 2032 Market.
Santa Fe Market, 1509 23rd st.
A. B. Grocer Co., 1532 Peralta st.
Chi Meat Market, 1607 Peralta.
Boyle-Lawlor, 1617 Center st.
A. H. Kelly, 1618 Cypress st.
Santa Grotto, 1620 Cypress st.
California Grocery, 1651 16th st.
California Meat Market, 1653 16th st.
Bradbury Grocery, 1715 16th st.
Fourteenth Street Grocery, 1009 14th st.
Fruit Stand, 1010 14th st.
West Oakland Produce Co., 1475 8th st.
Snow Flake Bakery, 1500 8th st.
Thompson Grocery, 1556 8th st.
Rogers Grocery, 1621 8th st.
S. S. & S. S. 1621 Market st.
Fruit Stand, 1559 7th st.
J. B. Cox, 1701 7th st.
Candy Grocery, 301 Wood st.
Bay Point Fish Market, 75 Wood st.
P. T. T. C. Fish Market, 75 Wood st.
Daily Grocer, 1009 7th st.
Russell Grocery, 1638 7th st.
Taft's Grocery, 1044 Willow.
Grocery, 1698 13th st.
Kivalone Meat Market, 1644 12th st.
Franklin, 1645 12th st.
Frank Duffey, 1646 12th st.
Gaul's Market, 1361 12th st.
Pierce Grocery, 1669 12th st.
Grocery, 1672 12th st.
Hill's Grocery, 1681 12th st.
Hill's Grocer, 1690 12th st.
Cut-Rate Drug Store, 1344 12th st.
P. T. T. C. Fish Market, 1331 12th st.
Market Grocery, 1400 14th st.
Hill's Grocery, 1638 12th st.
John Cox, 1638 12th st.
Maggie Bros., 1645 5th st.
Grocery, 1228 Campbell st.
S. Quintin Grocery, 1003 5th st.
S. Quintin, 1003 5th st.
New Market Grocery, 429 Market.
Grocery, 747 5th st.
Hendrich's Grocery, 561 Castro.
Eagle Grocery, 87 5th st.
E. S. Schmidt's Grocery, 241 5th st.
Brodie's Son, 1605 5th st.
Shoe Shop, 105 7th st.
J. S. Saviles Meat Market, 134 7th st.
Grayson's Grocery, 140 7th st.
Wing's Grocery, 711 Harrison st.
New Era Co., 99 7th st.
Pete's Grocery, 163 8th st.
Groceries, 751 8th st.
Groceries, 1015 7th ave.

BERKELEY.

Drug Store, 119 Shattuck ave.

Bakery, 2115 Shattuck ave.

Dull & Bredbeck, 313 Shattuck ave.

H. E. Merrill Grocery, 3029 Shattuck.

Quinn's Market, 2395 Shattuck.

Turner's Grocery, 2555 Shattuck ave.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 2350 Shattuck ave.

Graff & Co. Furniture, 2579 Shattuck.

People's Free Market, 2547 Shattuck ave.

Show Store, 2559 Shattuck ave.

The Little Market, 2537 Shattuck ave.

Excellence Barber Shop, 2515 Shattuck.

Saylor's Barber Shop, 2511 Shattuck.

Miller's Creamery, 2441 Shattuck ave.

Fugh & Rugo, 428 Shattuck ave.

DeBelle, 2423 Shattuck ave.

W. H. Merritt Grocery, 241 5th st.

Brodie's Son, 1605 5th st.

Shoe Shop, 105 7th st.

J. Saviles Meat Market, 134 7th st.

Grayson's Grocery, 140 7th st.

Wing's Grocery, 711 Harrison st.

New Era Co., 99 7th st.

Pete's Grocery, 163 8th st.

Groceries, 751 8th st.

S. Quintin, 1003 5th st.

New Market Grocery, 429 Market.

Drug Store, 119 Shattuck ave.

Lunch Room, 2472 Shattuck ave.

Crown Cycle Co., 2474 Shattuck ave.

Green Store, 1191 14th st.

Unger's Store, 1214 14th st.

White's Store, 1215 14th st.

Model Bakery, 2011 14th st.

Franklin, 2011 14th st.

Oakland Tribune

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International News Service
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SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1917.

AERIAL SUBMARINES.

In these war times, with necessity spurring
genius the world over, it is not to occasion wonder
when the same inventive results are achieved in
widely scattered places. A case in point is the
recent report that Admiral Fiske has perfected
a torpedo to be launched at water craft from an
airplane and that the Germans have been quick
to adopt it.

It is probable, in view of evidence from the front,
that Admiral Fiske has hit upon something that
others have also discovered, that the stimulant war
supplies for the trying of every conceivable expedient
has worked through others to the same result.
The "aerial submarine," as it is being called, has
been used in warfare in Europe, and months before
the announcement of the American admiral's dis-
covery and its prompt German application.

E. Alexander Powell, an American correspondent
who has lately written the story of "Italy at War"
(Scribner's), has this to say of the newest war
device:

"But the last word in aeronautical development,
is what might be called, for want of a better term,
an aerial submarine. I refer to seaplanes carrying
in clips beneath the fuselage specially constructed
18-inch torpedoes. In the under side of this type
of torpedo is an opening. When the torpedo is
dropped into the sea the water, pouring into this
opening, sets the propelling mechanism in motion
and the projectile goes tearing away on its errand
of destruction precisely as though fired from the
torpedo-tube of a submarine. It may be recalled
that some months ago the papers printed an ac-
count of a Turkish transport, loaded with soldiers,
having been torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora, the
accepted explanation being that a submarine had
succeeded in making its way through the Dard-
anelles. As a matter of fact, that transport was sunk
by a torpedo dropped from the air! The pilot
of the short seaplane had winged his way over the Gal-
lipoli Peninsula, had sighted the troop-laden trans-
port steaming across the Marmora Sea, and vol-
planing down until he was only twenty-five feet
above the water and a few hundred yards from the
doomed vessel, had jerked the lever which released
the torpedo. As it struck the water its machinery
was automatically set going, something that looked
like a giant cigar went streaking through the waves,
there was a shattering explosion, and when the
smoke cleared away the transport had disappeared."

The writer does not say which country the daring
aviator was serving but intimates that it was
France. He tells the story with no knowledge of
the Fiske announcement and with no attempt to
show an earlier application of the idea. With this
third description of the "aerial submarine" to
reach us within a month, it may be accepted that
it is not in the inventive and debatable stage but
is right now being reckoned with as a weapon of
attack. As this fact has in all probability been
known to our Government for some time, there is
reason to believe that the Fiske invention consti-
tutes an improvement over the one now in use. If
this be true there is reason for us to be proud that,
with the stress of war at last applied to the United
States, the reaction on our national genius is certain
and immediate.

EXPORTS INCREASE.

Here is an encouraging answer to the claims of
the enemy that submarine assassination would
starve the entente nations into submission and
intimidate American commerce against venturing on
the seas. Statistics compiled and just published
by custom house officials at New York show that
exports from that port to Europe and the rest of
the world have steadily increased since the reign
of indiscriminate destruction of merchant ships by
submarines opened. The total domestic exports
out of New York in April were valued at \$262,-
610,658, compared with \$259,635,457 in March and
\$222,352,069 in February, the first full month of
German unrestricted undersea warfare.

April shipments to Europe were set down at
\$216,603,802, a gain over March, when such exports
had a value of \$195,719,057. In February New
York shipments of war munitions and other mer-
chandise to Europe was at the lowest point in many
months, the custom house figures giving a value of
only \$175,754,291. It will thus be seen that in the
past two months exports have been working back
to the high record established in January, when

the outward movement aggregated \$238,797,623.
What proportion of shipments from here failed to
reach their destinations owing to submarine at-
tacks or losses through sinkings of vessels by con-
tact with mines is unknown to customs officials.
But while the value of cargo sunk is considerable,
the percentage of loss is almost negligible when
compared to the exports which reached their desti-
nation.

The April figures showed that France was the
heaviest European buyer of military articles, food-
stuffs, and general merchandise. Her purchases
exported last month totaled \$73,103,968, a big gain
over March, when exports of the kinds mentioned
destined for France were returned at \$53,839,285.
England was a close second with \$73,080,200, a
falling off compared with March, when the out-
ward movement reached \$76,158,927. England's
showing in April, however, revealed a big improve-
ment over February, when the exports to that coun-
try were down to \$47,658,834. The volume of ex-
ports to Scotland and Ireland grew in April.

REWARDS OF A LIBERTY BOND.

Biologists and economists alike aver that every
act has its reward. Purchase of a Liberty Bond
has several.

First, there is the satisfaction of performing an
obligation of patriotism and of possessing the evi-
dence that one has responded to the call of the
nation at a time when help was vitally necessary.

In the second place, Liberty Bonds bestow the
reward which comes from all wise investments.
They are the best security in the world. They yield
3½ percent income and are not subject to taxation
of any kind. The last named feature substantially
increases the return from the investment.

Liberty Bonds will be negotiable at all times.
Should the Government at a later date decide to
issue bonds bearing a higher rate of interest these
3½ percent bonds may be exchanged at par for
those yielding a larger income. Money in the bank
cannot possibly be more secure than the Liberty
Bonds, for the latter have all the resources of all
the people of the country pledged behind them.

There is no reason why every American citizen
should not own Liberty Bonds and there are a hun-
dred reasons why he should. Have you invested?

Representative Claude Kitchin said he voted for
the House revenue bill with his eyes closed. Now
that the Senate has recast it and reduced the
appropriations by about \$400,000,000, will Mr.
Kitchin open his eyes and thank heaven that there
are still a few sober minds in the Senate to watch
over the blind stumbling of the chairman of the
House ways and means committee?

Mr. Morris Hillquit, one of the leading pro-Ger-
man socialists in the United States, was prevented
from attending the Berlin-conceived Socialist con-
ference in Stockholm by the action of the State
Department in refusing him a passport, but he is
now able to talk over the sins of America with Dr.
David Starr Jordan in New York City.

As a matrimonial bond for the June bride that
cannot be sundered by the divorce court, a Liberty
Loan certificate is without an equal.

A sign that America will not lose its balance is
the telegraph despatch that Ty Cobb for the first
time in his distinguished career as a ball player
has allowed his batting average to drop below .300.

OLD SONGS AND SINGERS.

(Christian Science Monitor)

As usual, when comparison is made by him between
things of the past and things of the present, the pessimist
of this period is disposed to lament over what he calls
the decadence of the popular song and the popular singer.
It cannot be denied that the popular song of today is in
need of improvement; neither can it be denied that, in
attempts to express vocally the ragtime and the ragged
quality of melodies that have received popular sanction,
many singers, private as well as public, give out tones
that grate very harshly upon the ears of lovers of real
music. But the question is one of comparison, purely,
and when it is asserted that compared with the past, the
songs and singers of today, in the United States, are at a
very low level, impartial inquiry is challenged.

It ought to be said that in the wholesale criticism to
which the songs and singers of our time are being sub-
jected, even professional singers of the highest grade are
receiving attention. Mario and Jenny Lind are, of course,
always set up as standards by which all other singers
must be measured, although Brignoli and Patti are occa-
sionally referred to as condescendingly and patronizingly
by the musical critic for whom everything, or nearly
everything, stopped with the close of the first half of the
Nineteenth Century. Surely, a long procession of great
singers has passed before the opera-goer since the mid-
Victorian period, and if the men shall be left out of the
account altogether, some very delightful memories may
be aroused by the mention of such names as Christine
Nilsson, Clara Louise Kellogg, Parepa Rosa, Mesdames
Albani, Eames, Melba, Sembrich and others, who have
preserved and maintained through their careers the best
traditions of the lyric stage.

It is a striking fact, when we get down to popular
music, how very few old songs among the preserved and
cherished date back a hundred years or so. There are
some, to be sure, that never have grown old, and prob-
ably never will, but very few are the survivors. Yet the
production of popular songs in the Nineteenth Century
was immense; the greater part of the output destined to
have their fleeting hour and pass away forever. Now
and then there are revivals of some of the best of them,
they bring back recollections, and they are liked for their
associations, but they soon drop out of public favor again.
The phonograph has proved the greatest song-revival
agency ever known, and it has made clear to thousands
in this generation why many people are prone to hum
and whistle old-fashioned tunes; but even the phonograph
is unable to hold an old song in popularity simply because
it is old.

Quite as much trashy music was composed and pub-
lished in the past as in the present time. One need only
take the time and trouble to run over a collection of "old
favorites" in order to discover this. The old-time nucle-
arist was sentimental and gloomy beyond all bounds. He
revelled in the pale moonlight; he was transported by the
pensive; his lyre and muse were touched by the drooping
illy and the faded flower. One of the most doleful and
tearful of evenings imaginable can be spent with him,
even now, by anybody who has yearning that way. The
pendulum has, apparently, swung to the other extreme,
the Goliath, nonsensical and ridiculous, yes, and the
irreverent, appeal, generally speaking, to the song writer
and popular-song singer of today.

NOTES and
COMMENT

One thousand and seventy-four cats
were officially put out of existence
in San Francisco during May—that is,
counting one life to a cat. And the business was scientifically and
humanely overseen by the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

One of the special telegrams on Sat-
urday was to the effect that Gowdy
had announced his intention to enlist.
The world slumbered on till it was ex-
plained that Gowdy is the catcher for
the Braves. Then there was sudden
interest, which was heightened when
it was learned that Gowdy is getting
\$600 a year for wearing the mask.

The defiance of nine jurors in the
Sharon case, when the judge ordered
that a verdict be brought in against
the defendant, is very unusual, if it
does not establish a record. The judge
ruled that no evidence had been adduced
sustaining the complaint, but the
action of the nine would seem to
show that they hold other views.

The proposal to levy a federal tax
on automobiles touches the people in
a very vital place. Since it is designed
to raise \$42,000,000 through this ave-
nue, it will be a very considerable
touch if it is put through.

Trade item from the Santa Ana
Blade: "There is a factory in Phila-
delphia which makes nothing but
women's shoes that retail for \$30 a
pair. We think the same as you do
about it."

San Francisco's bank clearances
were \$50,874,088 for May against
the city's \$50,744,998, which is a con-
siderable offset to the recent showing
of the northern city's superiority in
the matter of exports.

Flour still goes down, but nobody
has heard the dull thud of the loaf
falling. Which might be a sound to
dispel the quiet, since bread's aviating
performance was particularly laid to
the ascending price of its chief ingre-
dient.

Letting prisoners out on probation,
one of the conditions being that they
go to work, sometimes has good ef-
fect. Probationers in San Francisco
are reported to have earned \$32,075 in
May. They appear to be largely farm-
slackers, and a part of their earnings
was secured to their families. One
hundred and ten were found jobs.

When we feel inclined to arraign the
California climate we should think of
Denver, staging a snowstorm on the
first day of June.

The Gold Hill News appreciates a
work of art: "The past week this
office received a very beautiful framed
picture of Crater Lake in natural
colors, a gift from the Southern Pacific
Railway Company. It is a work of art
that could be placed in any home and
will grace our office as one of its most
priceless treasures. Many thanks for the beautiful token."

The Redding Searchlight has dis-
covered a mystery: "There is a mystery
about the arrival in the market of
loganberry juice a week or ten days
ahead of the loganberries."

This, from the Kansas City Star,
may interest some persons out this
way: "The gang of St. Louis fans who
started out to 'get' Umpire Brick
Owens Saturday and were stopped, ad-
ditionally discovered on drawing near
Mr. Owens that they didn't want him
so bad as they thought they did. For
cheating purposes, Brick Owens looks
as lusty as his name sounds."

In the face of this costly failure
Dean Hunt of the Agriculture Depart-
ment of the University continues to insist
upon high wages and High school
education as a complete solution of the
labor problem.

The usual slanders against Califor-
nia farmers, as to wages and condi-
tions of employment, are again in ac-
tive circulation, but Dean Hunt does
not think it worth while to defend
the farmers.

Now the farmers of this State are pay-
ing, and for years have paid, the
highest farm wages in the United
States. With negligible exceptions
the conditions they supply to their
labor are equal to any in the country.
No man is put to sleep with clear
unless he is lousy and too lazy to clear
himself of vermin.

Farmers cannot pay the shop wage
of cities, nor can they do business on
an eight-hour day, pay double for
overtime and submit to limitation of
output. The farmer cannot do this be-
cause he cannot fix the price of his
products, nor control the weather, nor
dodge the emergencies of seed time
and harvest. The relation of produc-
tion to consumption fixes his prices,
the economic law of supply and de-
mand. The shop employer, the manufac-
turer, fixes the price of what he
sells. The farmer cannot.

From the beginning of discussion
of this question in this State there has
been a fixed purpose to compel the
farmers to submit to the eight-hour
day, double pay for overtime and a
limitation of output. Of this program
the State University has become the
proprietor.

Now what is at issue? The French
English and Italian commissions, rep-
resenting our allies, have frankly and
flatly told our government that unless
the United States can prepare to feed
their armies and their people

Germany wins the war. To do our
part, then, we must increase our food
production tenfold or more. We have
not the man power to do this. To tell
the farmer that the man power will

come for shop wages, an eight-hour
day and all the social advantages of

the city, is mockery; it is piffle, un-
iversity piffle, political piffle.

But we must feed our allies or they
will starve to their knees. All that
a man hath will give for his life. We
are arresting German sympathizers
and anti-draft soap-boxers, very prop-
erly, but what will that avail if we
join Germany in starving our allies to
surrender?

That is just what we are going to do
if we deny to farmers the man
power needed to produce ten pounds
of food where we now produce one
pound. Then what will happen? A
victorious Germany, reducing our
allies to vassalage, immediately adds
their material resources to hers, as
she has done in Belgium, Serbia,
Poland, Rumania and Northern
France, and concentrates all this
added power upon us. We will then
be the isolated nation, left alone to
withstand the material power which is
now directed against Germany. To
save this country then from defeat and
humiliation we must spend ten times
the seven billions we have already de-
voted to the war, or we must lower
our flag and submit to the payment

of our debts.

As the march of war moves onward,

And our allies call for aid

Across the mighty ocean,

Where the submarines have made

Such a battlefield of action

As the world ne'er knew before,

For the silent waters cover

Unknown graves of many score,

Let our nation's men be ready,

And, in answer to this call,

PLAY WEEK IN OAKLAND TO BE GAY

A big banner week for the Orpheum has just closed and the management now puts forward as its attraction for the coming week a "double show" that will include a complete production of *Rose Stahl's* great comedy drama in four acts, "Maggie Pepper," in which Jane Urban and Frank Darren and their twenty associates will all appear, and a notable musical revue entitled "Thirty Minutes at the Capwell's Roof Garden."

There can be heard even now a preliminary buzz of excitement in connection with the announcement of this "Thirty Minutes at Capwell's Roof Garden Revue," for the entire town seems to know that something extraordinary novel and picturesque is to be staged at the Orpheum in this roof garden revue.

The idea of building a miniature roof garden that is a duplicate of Capwell's picturesque establishment, and transferring it to the Orpheum stage, where it will be used as a setting for an elaborate musical revue which L. E. Rosenthal, the director, has apparently planned to all as a delightful farce, for the inquirer at the box office regarding the affair is incessant.

There are many surprises promised in connection with this "Capwell's Roof Garden Revue." The twenty beautiful girls who are known as "The Twelve Prima Donnas" will make a beautiful picture in the roof garden setting, but the audience will see much more than that in the way of picturesque features. They will see surprises of elegance, and mechanical effects, including a bird's eye view of Oakland by moonlight, from the Capwell Roof Garden, with the city-hall tower close by and other scenic features of Oakland in perspective.

Jane Urban will come into her own as a brilliant actress, this week, in *Rose Stahl's* original role of "Maggie Pepper." During the last two weeks Miss Urban has been content to play comparatively unimportant roles, but this week she will own the story of stellar parts. Of course all that "Miss Urban does is embellished with exquisite art, but this week in "Maggie Pepper," she will give Oakland theatergoers a chance to see the blunt of her talents.

Oakland theatergoers may not know it, but Jane Urban has developed in the last two years from a charming ingenue into one of the most capable actresses in the land. She has been leading woman in big stock companies throughout the west and has proved her worth as a star. This will all be illustrated in her playing of the important and rather strenuous role of "Maggie Pepper."

When *Rose Stahl* appeared in "Maggie Pepper" in Oakland two seasons ago the play was voted the best she had ever produced. It is a vivid comedy and drama of department store life. The world of business with all its joys and trouble. Its failure and triumphs, its meanness and its sacrifices is shown in "Maggie Pepper." The play is American. It is human. It is gripping. It is amazing. What ought to be enough for any one play.

A cast of more than twenty players is required to present "Maggie Pepper." All of those who have already become favorites among Orpheum patrons will be in evidence and there will be a number of new faces. Charlie Clegg of Dennis will make her first appearance with the company in an important role.

Miss Anna McNaughton who has just

come of age will be a part of the cast.

"Great Love" will have a strong character.

Others who are to be in the cast include Frank Darren, George Barnes, Paul Byron, James Gleason, Ruth Saville, Miss Arnold, Lulu Webster, Aronay McNulty, Hugh O'Connell, Charlie Yule, Ernest Van Pelt, Max Thorne and others.

Other stars who are to be in the cast include Frank Darren, George Barnes, Paul Byron, James Gleason, Ruth Saville, Miss Arnold, Lulu Webster, Eddie Tyson, "The Boy McCormack" who has made a notable hit during the last week with his play.

The management announces that although regular matinees are given on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday an extra matinee will be given next Tuesday on "Registration Day," that day being a legal holiday.

"Peter Ibbetson," in which John and Lionel Barrymore are now appearing in New York, is one of the pronounced successes of the season. Interest centers also in the return of Lionel Barrymore to the dramatic stage after an absence of several years, and the return of John Barrymore and Wallie Clark, who were two of the successful players in "Justice." The individual success of Mr. Clark in the present play has been pronounced.

OAKLAND
Capwell
12th Street Near Clay. Telephone Oakland 711.
BEG. MATINEE TODAY

Nothing but Success!

MISS JANE URBAN

Now comes into her own—in a role designed to show her rare art as an actress and leading lady—the role that Rose Stahl made famous in her short four-act play.

"MAGGIE PEPPER"

In this big production of a splendid comedy-drama the entire strength of the TWELVE PRIMA DONNAS will be found in the cast, will be augmented by a half dozen additions including Miss Claire Sinclair and Miss Anna McNaughton.

EXTRA SPECIAL!

A picturesque scene and musical review by the TWELVE PRIMA DONNAS under Mr. Rosebrook's direction, etc.

**THIRTY
MINUTES
AT CAPWELL'S
ROOF GARDEN**

In this revue you will see an exact miniature scene of L. C. Capwell's famous roof cafe, with elaborate electrical and scenic effects, including a bird's-eye view of Oakland, by moonlight, from the roof of this miniature "Roof Garden"—and the Twelve Prima Donnas, in charming costumes—as part of the stage picture.

NOTE—Whatever you see, or don't see, at any theater this week—DO NOT MISS THIS "THIRTY MINUTES AT CAPWELL'S ROOF GARDEN."

Extra matines Tuesday on Registration Day, at which every seat in the house downstairs will be 25¢—entire balcony, 10¢.

Regular matines, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

Very special summer prices: Every seat downstairs every night 50¢. Every balcony seat every night 10¢. Gallery 10¢.

Every night downstairs at every matinees, 25¢—balcony 10¢.



Stars at local theaters. **VIRGINIA BRISSAC** at Bishop, **MARCONI BROTHERS**, Pantages; **JANE URBAN** (center) at Orpheum, and **NELLIE HARDING** (lower right) at Columbia.



Julia Arthur
Offers Island
to Uncle Sam



JULIA ARTHUR

Former Actress Is One of Few
Who Own Island; Would
Give It to Nation.

There are only a few people who have islands all of their own. One of them is Miss Julia Arthur, who sought the stage a decade ago to marry E. P. Cheney, a Boston millionaire, and who has now returned to the footlights. Miss Arthur owns an island in New Haven harbor which she has offered to the United States. There are no restrictions made as to how the government shall use it.

COW FLATTERED

WOODLAND, June 1.—Former Governor George A. Carlson of California, who lectures here on "Preparedness," milked "Tilly the Alacatoo," the world's champion cow, while on a tour of Yolo county ranches in an automobile.

The former governor is himself a rancher, and when he visited the famous Tilly at the Morris & Sons dairy he asked to be allowed to milk her and drink some of her milk. He engaged himself an expert milker. Governor Carlson had high praise for Yolo county crops, which he declared were the best he had seen since leaving home.

WILL OFFER SHOW

The Temescal Minstrels, composed of Central Oakland citizens, will give a performance on Wednesday evening, June 6, at the Claremont theater, 51st and Telegraph avenue, for the benefit of the Emanuel Ladies Aid Society. A V. D. Nallen, Jr., will be the interlocutor and will also appear in his skit "Old Stuff." The end men are Harry Brown, Frank Cary, Jack O'Leary and Billy Ellison.

NEPTUNE BEACH

ALAMEDA

FREE—Attraction—FREE

NEPTUNE MERMAIDS'
Novice Fifty-Yard Swim
HIGH DIVING

Picnic Magnolia Parlor, F. O. A.

TODAY

TODAY
WATER POLO
CHAMPIONSHIPS
Olympics vs. Piedmonts

FORESTERS OF AMERICA
IDORA PARK

SEASON END IS NEAR IN NEW YORK

BY DIXIE HINES.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The inactivity of the stage this week portends the approach of the dramatic season's end. Due to the continued cool weather, more theaters are open than at a corresponding time in previous years, but the schedules of the managers now seem to be complete.

At the Comedy theater the Washington Square Players will carry into its third week *Up the Devil's Staircase*, which was originally intended to cover only eight performances. "It is believed," says the announcement, "that this sets the record for the production of an Ibsen play in New York, especially at the close of a theatrical season. The players cannot have remembered Mrs. Mrs. E. M. S. Hart's production of "Peer Gynt." Maudie's experiment with "Peer Gynt" when the engagement at the Comedy closes the company will be sent to Boston and Chicago and the players will present a summer program of their previous successes.

A slight change is being made this week at the Empire theater, where Ethel Barrymore and a company presenting "The Twelve Pound Look" will succeed the playlet "Old Friends," which was the only item on the triple bill of Barrie playlets failing to score. "The New World," in which Gareth Hughes does the double role of the Old and the New, and Her Medea, which is a triumph for Bert Mercer, continue to appeal strongly.

In the closing weeks of the present season the current play catalog includes these offerings.

SERIOUS PLAYS.

"The Man Who Came Back," thirty-eighth week; "The Thirteenth Chair," twenty-seventh week; "Our Betters," eleven weeks; "Out There," ninth week; "The Knife," seventh week; "Peter Ibbetson," sixth week; "Ghosts," third week; night of Barrie plays, second week.

COMEDIES.

"Upstairs and Down," forty-first week; "A Successful Calamity," sixteenth week; "The Devil's Disciple," third week.

ROMANTIC AND FANTASTIC.

"Lilac Time," sixteenth week; "The Willow Tree," twelfth week.

FARCES.

"Turn to the Right," forty-first week; "Nothing But the Truth," thirty-seventh week; "Pals First," thirteenth week; night of Barrie plays, second week.

MUSICAL PLAYS.

"Her Soldier Boy," twenty-fifth week; "Love o' Mine," nineteenth week; "You're in Love," eleventh week, "Oh, Boy!" fourteenth week; "Passing Show of 1917," fifth week; "His Little Widows," fourth week; "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," third week; "Nora Baye," second week.

MIDNIGHT SHOWS.

New Ziegfeld's "Frolic," thirty-fifth week.

Several prominent vaudeville acts have been introduced this week by erstwhile dramatic players, players who have won signal success in dramatic productions this season. Annie Hughes, who was one of the bright features of the production of "The Fugitive," has abandoned her vaudeville engagement for the time being, at least, as she has been engaged for a leading part in a new production. William A. Brady makes a week hence

"The End of the World," a clever comedy, is to have a first production at the Neighborhood Playhouse this week, with Schenck playing the leading roles. It is more or less a travesty on "get-religion-quick," and if it proves interesting will be developed for Broadway.

After a long season, "The Willow Tree" is to come to conclusion, and will be reopened early in the fall for a continuation. Fay Painter, Shelly Hull and Harold de Becker, the three prominent characters, are scheduled to continue.

Lester Longman, lately with "The Very Minute," has obtained the American rights to a powerful three-act drama, "The Torches," by Henri Bataille, the great French dramatist, and it is to be given a private presentation Thursday afternoon at the Globe theater.

BISHOP PLAYHOUSE

ALL THAT THE NAME IMPLIES

TODAY—LAST TIMES

"It Pays to Advertise"

ADVERTISERS' PRIZES

NO Advance in Prices.
Emergency 25¢, 50¢, 75¢.
Matinee 25¢ and 50¢

Come with your children and dwell a while among the honest, rugged folks of the New Hampshire Hills of three decades ago. It will stir your emotions to be city bred or from "down on the farm."

"THE"

NO Advance in Prices.
Emergency 25¢, 50¢, 75¢.
Matinee 25¢ and 50¢

COME with your children and dwell a while among the honest, rugged folks of the New Hampshire Hills of three decades ago. It will stir your emotions to be city bred or from "down on the farm."

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"THE"

NO Advance in Prices.
Emergency 25¢, 50¢, 75¢.
Matinee 25¢ and 50¢

Pantages
The Only First-Class Vaudeville House Open in Oakland

THE PHUN PHIENDS'
A Prescription of Mirth and Melody with Fourteen People

'THE SECRET KINGDOM'
Marconi Brothers
Paul Decker & Co.
"THE KIMIWA TROUPE"
Tokyo's Famous Equilibrists
KNICKERBOCKER QUARTETTE

American War Weekly

CHRIS RICHARDS'
England's Funniest Comedian

COLUMBIA THEATRE MAT TO DAY

LAUGH YOUR HEAD OFF

AT THE SPARKLING SUCCESS

"SOMETHING DIFFERENT"

WILL KING

15 DANCING Dainty DASHING DARLINGS

EVERYTHING NEW

Neptune Beach
ALAMEDA

FREE — Attraction — FREE

NEPTUNE MERMAIDS'
Novice Fifty-Yard Swim
HIGH DIVING

Picnic Magnolia Parlor, F. O. A.

TODAY

TODAY
WATER POLO
CHAMPIONSHIPS
Olympics vs. Piedmonts

**FORESTERS OF AMERICA
IDORA PARK**

BROADWAY

WEEK COMMENCING
SUNDAY, JUNE 3

TONY LUBELSKI
Big Musical Extravaganza Co.

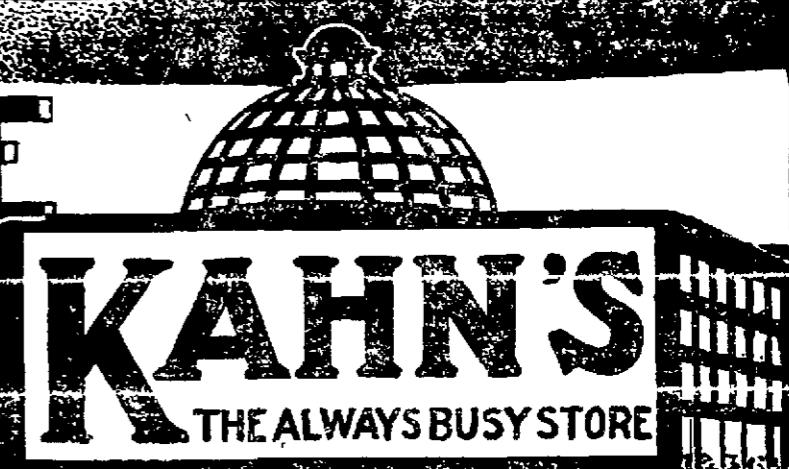
30 (IN THE) Beautiful Girls
GREAT COMEDY HIT.

**"Troubles—
Troubles"**

Matinee Week 10c and 20c
Evenings 10c and 20c

This Sale Will Attract Great Multitudes to Kahn's Monday

"BETTER VALUE" SALE



A mighty celebration is in the air—a tremendous Money-Saving sale for you—an event so unlike any other you have seen in Oakland that you will be startled—amazed! Our June Better Value Sale has taken months of preparation, bringing Bargains from the World's centers of trade to this store. It's to be a great sale. Come and see. See our Special Window Display. We hope that every Woman—every Man who has ever visited this store—Oakland's foremost—and those who have not, will take advantage of the remarkable savings in this sale.

Absolutely All New Seasonable Goods Bought Especially For This Sale

Dress Goods "Better Values"

—SPORT DRESS FABRICS in a great variety of the season's most popular and fashionable new shades and effects. 54 inches wide, yard \$1.78
—CREAM STORM SERGE—All wool, sponged and shrunk, 43 inches wide; an extra value, yard 89c
—BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD AND NOVELTY CHECK SUITING, 54 inches wide, yard 98c

Domestics "Better Values"

—200 EXTRA FINE HIGHLY MERCERIZED TABLE CLOTHS—Bordered all around; neat range of patterns and centerpieces. Will wear and wear. Better Value, each 98c
—100 DOZEN HEMMED NAPKINS—Ready for use. These are the soft finished mercerized, good wearing kind. Neat patterns. Better Value, dozen 98c
—25 PIECES FINE HIGHLY MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK—Soft finish, good wearing quality for every-day, good hard usage. Neat patterns. Better Value, yard 35c
—200 DOZ. EXTRA GOOD WEARING FULL BLEACHED, HEMMED TURKISH TOWELS—Size 18x36. You can use several at this price, each 13c
—100 DOZEN LARGE SIZE HEAVY, THIRSTY, ABSORBENT TURKISH BATH TOWELS—Size 21x42. Hemmed. Will wear and wear. Better Value, each 19c
—200 DOZEN FULL BLEACH HEMMED HUCK TOWELS—Size 18x36. Soft finish, good wearing kind; red borders. Supply your future wants. Better Value, each 10c
—125 DOZEN EXTRA FINE ALL PURE SNOW WHITE HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, the soft finish, heavy, good wearing kind. A big bargain, Better Value, each 16c
—200 DOZEN READY-MADE PILLOW CASES—Size 45x36. Full bleach, good wearing kind. Less than mill price. Better Value, each 14c
—175 DOZEN HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES—Size 45x36. A soft finish, full bleach, good wearing kind. Supply your future wants. Better Value, each 21c
—50 DOZEN READY-MADE BED SHEETS—Size \$1x90 double bed size full bleach, soft finish, good wearing kind. Nicely made, hand torn. Better Value, each 89c

New Lingerie Waists

Bought Specially for This Great "Better Value Sale"
79c
Waists of voile and lawn in dainty new styles, lace and embroidered effects. All new, crisp and fresh from the maker. Large collars and semi-tailored styles.
Sale 2nd Floor.

Hosiery and Underwear

—WOMEN'S SILK LISLE FINISHED HOSE—Made of good strong yarn reinforced in heels and toes. Elastic deep garter tops. Black, white, tan, bronze, navy, pearl, smoke, champ, sand, pink and sky. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Better Value, pair 29c
—WOMEN'S KASIER SLEEVELESS VEST—Swiss ribbed, plain or fancy yokes, cut full size; an extra good wearing vest. Buy your vacation wants. Sizes 3 and 6. Better Value 29c
—CHILDREN'S PLAIN WHITE SOCKS—Sizes 3 to 9. Properly reinforced in heels and toes. Good strong tops. Better Value 12 1/2c

Parisian Lady Corsets \$1.19
An excellent value at twice the price. Made of strong American coutil; well boned, having a graduated clasp, two hooks below clasp; embroidery trimmed; sufficient number of hose supporters. All sizes. Better Value \$1.19

Stamped Semi-Made Lingerie Gown: 78c Corset Covers 33c

Hundreds of pretty stamped semi-made NIGHT GOWNS and CORSET COVERS at less than their original cost. These garments are of exceptionally fine quality, all entirely made and have only to be embroidered to finish them.

Coverall and Kitchen Aprons 23c, 29c, 39c, 48c to \$2.25
A magnificent display of COLORED APRONS. Made of the newest materials. Crepe, Gingham, Percale, Chambray and Galatea, in Sport colors—stripes, plaid, figures and dots. Models are the very latest overall, apron, middy, elastic, r-t, batine, belted waist, side button, bungalow and princess effects.

Dress Forms "Better Values"
BUST FORMS—Made of good quality paper mache, sizes 32 to 42 \$1.58
ALL IN ONE DRESS FORMS with wire skirts, sizes 22 to 42 \$3.19
CLASPS FORMS—S. 78c \$3.98

Boudoir Caps "Better Values"
25c, 35c, 59c, 69c to \$1.98
BOUDOIR AND BREAKFAST CAPS of silk, Crepe de Chine, Mull, Dimple and Shadow lace.

1000 Yds. Embroidery Edgings 15c
We say advisedly that this is by far the most beautiful lot of brand new "FAST EDGE" EMBROIDERIES that we ever placed on sale. Unusual in design, perfect in workmanship and finish, and appropriate for undermuslins, petticoats and Children's Dresses. 5 and 12 inches wide. A value revelation at a yard 15c

Imitation Cluny Laces—Extra 1 to 2 INCHES WIDE
These laces have not been in the market for a long time and are very desirable for curtain centerpieces, etc. Come in white only, in widths from 1 to 2 inches. Better value, per yard 5c

10 C Wash Goods 10 C
yd Sale yd

5000 Yds. of High-Class Wash Goods At Far Less Than Mill Price Today

This Will Be a Sale That Will Crowd the Wash Goods Department. Many of the Odd Pieces Are Worth Five Times the "Better Value Sale" Price.

The most important selling event in Wash Goods—qualities that women will immediately recognize.

—36-Inch Tub Silks —30-Inch Printed Flaxons
—40-Inch Wash Voiles —28-Inch Corded Homespuns
—36-Inch Rice Cloths. —28-Inch Eponge.

Also odds and ends, some just one Dress Pattern of a kind. All qualities at one sale price.

See the Big Window Display Call Early and Get Choice

New Silks "Better Values"

—YO-SAN SILKS—All of this season's new and stylish designs of these elegant quality silks offered for this sale at one-half of the original price. Gorgeous colorings, bold and daring designs, also plain colors to match; all one yard wide. Sale price, yard \$1.48
—FAIRWAY SPORT SILKS—Plain colors, also white ground with color designs to match the plain colors, and white. Every piece new this season. 36 and 40 inches wide, offered for this sale at less than half of the original price. Sale price, yard \$1.48
—KAYSER ITALIAN SILK FABRICS (Jersey Silk)—All 36 inches wide, in a splendid line of colors; an excellent quality specially underpriced for this sale, yard \$1.95
—NEW AND STYLISH PRINTED PONGEE SILKS—An excellent quality of all silk pongee printed in new designs. 34 inches wide. Specifically underpriced for this sale, yard \$1.48
—PUSSY WILLOW SILKS—40 inches wide; all new patterns that have been so popular this season; offered for less than half of the original price. Sale price, yard \$1.95
—A WONDERFUL YARD WIDE BLACK TAFFETA SILK offered for this sale at yard \$1.19
—36-INCH BLACK MESSALINE—An excellent quality specially underpriced for this sale, yard \$1.19

Draperies and Bedding

—40 PIECES CURTAIN SCRIM—Cream and Arabian color, with colored border for inexpensive curtains. Better Value, yard 5c
—200 NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAIN SAMPLE ENDS in white, cream or Arabian; all styles, all qualities, all one price. For small windows and half curtains. Better Value, each 25c
—150 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, in white and Arabian colors; 2 1/2 yards long, 45 inches wide; big range of patterns. Better Value, pair 79c
—200 TAPESTRIES, VELOUR AND BROCADE SILK SAMPLE SQUARES for cushions, chair coverings, etc. All styles, all qualities, all one price. Your choice, Better Value, each 49c
—150 MILL SAMPLES DAMAGED COTTON BLANKETS in gray, all qualities, all sizes, all one price. These have slight mill imperfections, but are good. Your choice, pair 1.00
—100 PAIR DAMAGED WHITE WOOL BLANKETS—Mill samples, all qualities, all one price; some soiled; double bed sizes. These are unusual value and are less than the mill price today. Better Value, pair 4.89
—2000 YARDS MILL LENGTHS CRETTONNES, in lengths from 2 to 15 yards, all styles, all qualities, all one price; big range of colors and patterns to choose from. Better Value, yard 29c

White Galatea Skirts

Purchased Specially for This Great "Better Value Sale"

White Galatea Skirts of excellent quality, made full sweep, with gathered back, separate belt and two pockets, buttons down front.
89c
Sale 2nd Floor.

Here's a Rousing Feature of the "Better Value" Sale

Wonderful New Crepe de Chine

Tub Silk and Lace Waists

Worth a Great Deal More
\$2.19
Bought Specially for This Sale
Sport figured styles, stripes and two-toned effects, including almost all of the new summer shades.

See the Big Window Display Call Early and Get Choice

These Coats Are a Sensation at This Sale Price

These Coats Are a Sensation at This Sale Price
\$10
Bought Specially for This Great "Better Value Sale"

—There are sport, street and motor Coats—models in the newest effects—fancy pockets and belts are in evidence.

These Coats Are a Sensation at This Sale Price
\$10
Bought Specially for This Great "Better Value Sale"

These Coats Are a Sensation at This Sale Price
\$10
Bought Specially for This Great "Better Value Sale"

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INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF OAKLAND

Figures That Show What Is Actually Being Done in the East Bay District Section

Thousands of Men and Millions of Money Coming to This Growing Municipality. 1917

The nervous industrial development of Oakland is shown in striking way by the figures prepared by H. A. Lafler of Wickham Havens Incorporated.

By HARRY A. LAFLER.

In the first five months of 1917 the total permits for factories erected within the boundaries of Oakland amounted to \$520,400. This is almost equal to the entire year 1916, when the total of new factory building permits was \$556,932, and is more than three times the total for the entire year 1915. In fact, if the building of factories in Oakland proceeds at the same rate for the entire year 1917 as it has for the first five months, the total factory permits for the year will exceed that for the preceding two years, including the banner year 1916.

There is every reason to believe that this will be the case, as it is well known that a large number of new factories are seeking locations and many of the present plants, especially in shipbuilding, are working on plans for enormous extensions. The principal items in new industrial construction in the five months from January 1 to June, 1917, were:

W. E. B. & Sons, 8,000; \$20,000
Chase Mfg. Co., enlargements, 56,000
Cal. Cotton Mills, enlargements, 82,000
Pac. Tank & Pipe Co., enlargements, 21,000
Page Motor Car Co., new factory, 21,776
United Camerell Co., new factory, 20,000

Other new factories, estimated to be in the east bay cities, not included in the above, have added or will add to their industrial payrolls between January 1, 1916, and the end of 1917, 17,000 men. According to the government manufacturing census of 1914, the total industrial payroll then comprised 12,690 men. By the end of 1917, therefore, the industrial payrolls of the east bay cities will have considerably more than doubled in the short space of two years.

VISITED CHICO.

Realtors took a prominent part in the recent trade exhibition of Oakland boosters to the Butte County Fair at Chico. The Oakland Real Estate Board being represented by P. W. Morehouse, president of the board; F. E. Porter, William J. Layman, W. F. W. White, Fred T. Wood, Fred E. Reed and J. H. White of Wickham Havens Inc. Everywhere along the route, the realtors report, they found a spirit of commercial friendliness which shows evidences of concrete results of the big convention of the Oakland real estate delegation held in Oakland last November and of which the theme was mutual responsibility and mutual helpfulness of city and back country.

THE "REALTOR"—
WHAT HE IS
From the "Code of Ethics"
of the National Association
of Real Estate
Boards.

PARAGRAPH 9.
Agent Should Not Rent for Illegal
Purposes.

The agent should guard the reputation of both the client and his property by declining under any and all circumstances to rent premises for immoral purposes. Should an owner wish him to do so it is his plain duty to decline, even though it results in the property being withdrawn from his charge.

PARAGRAPH 10.
Duty of Broker to Fit Himself to
Intelligently Perform the Functions
of an Agent.

The agent or broker owes it to his client to work with him to embrace every opportunity through reading, study, inquiry, discussion, observation, lectures and addresses, affiliation with the real estate board and other public-spirited organizations, to increase his knowledge of things pertaining to real estate in his community, such as special assessment, taxation, sanitation, fire protection and legal liabilities for damages on various accounts to which owners and agents of real estate are liable.

VERY LATEST IN THE PRESS AGENT GAME

George W. Austin has coined a new expression—"Long Distance Farming."

Austin has been operating in the San Joaquin valley quite a little of late, and he has found conditions very prosperous in that section. Crops are good, and prices are very good, and war prosperity is felt there as in other places where the same conditions exist.

The cities bordering on San Francisco bay are singularly blessed in having water transportation by bay and river to their brick, lime, sand, gravel and cement plants and are therefore independent of rail shipment.

The following figures will give some idea of the class and amount of building construction under way in the east bay cities at the present time. About twenty buildings for manufacturing purposes are in the course of construction at an estimated cost of \$300,000, while there are about six buildings for religious and educational purposes at a like amount.

Stores, including garages, machine shops, etc., will total an expenditure of one-half million dollars, and residences, from the humble bungalow to the imposing apartment house, reach a total of four hundred and a half of more than \$700,000, while total cost is close to \$2,000,000.

This showing is surprising at the present time, when the so-called war scare seems to have caused everyone to believe that now is no time to build.

MILLIONS IN BUILDINGS IN OAKLAND

Despite the War Conditions,
Construction Is Proceeding
With Greatest Rapidity

Oakland Is Favored With
Water Transportation to
Brick and Cement Plants

By F. B. FRADHOFF,
Secretary General Contractors' Association of Alameda County.

Every day, and many times each day, we are asked if the war is affected, and to what extent, if it has affected building in the east bay cities. Of course, the war has caused many changes in building plans. Where owners had intended erecting one class of buildings, they now contemplate the erection of buildings for different purposes, and as the war is prolonged, so also will the class of buildings to be constructed around the bay be changed.

Many buildings that heretofore would have been of frame construction will now be changed to brick and concrete, for the reason that transportation facilities are crowded to the utmost, and it will be almost impossible to secure cars on which to transport lumber from the mills to its ultimate destination. This shortage of cars and the enormous demand on the Pacific coast lumber mills, have made and will continue to make the securing of lumber for construction purposes in this vicinity more difficult as time goes on.

Anyone contemplating building at the present time or in the near future, would do well to build now as houses, though he may raise \$5 per thousand within the last month, will continue to rise.

It would appear that never again will lumber reach the low water price that it did in the years 1916 and the earlier months of 1917.

The cities bordering on San Francisco bay are singularly blessed in having water transportation by bay and river to their brick, lime, sand, gravel and cement plants and are therefore independent of rail shipment.

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This showing is surprising at the present time, when the so-called war scare seems to have caused everyone to believe that now is no time to build.

OWN A HOME; BUY IT NOW

(Continued from preceding page.)

made house with door ajar, green grass growing in the yard, is an invitation to draw in your chair and sit down.

If you want more individual attention, seek out one of our many builders, who will study your needs, consult your taste, conform to your finances and, ere long, will deliver your new home complete in every detail, have you the key, and all you have to do is sign the papers, make your payment and move in.

If you like the exhilaration of working on your own plans and carrying out some favorite ideas, then build your own home. Read on, get your loan from him and enjoy the pleasure of studying out the floor plans, elevations and other details of the structure and its surroundings. Whatever your needs, whatever your purse, wherever your preference, whoever you are, the real estate men of Oakland can supply your wants.

A COMMUNITY FIXTURE.

The man who owns a home becomes a fixture in the community—becomes an independent thinker, takes interest in the welfare of the city, looks into the passage of its laws, lends his advice on civic matters and strengthens his own character, as well as that of his neighbors. His children are but a mirror of their elders, and the family is strong, self-reliant and self-respecting—an owner of a home, his children grow up without that roving, wandering instinct and with an inborn feeling that they are of the community a parcel and part and upon their shoulders must eventually rest the responsibility for its progress and good name. Such children keep a position when they get one; they advance in their employer's estimation. They are the kind that parents are proud to own; the backbone of the nation is composed of such as these.

Against the day of need home-owners is the greatest bulwark. The young married couple who have wisely embarked in the home-owning plan have early learned to conserve their resources, to learn to work together for a common end. They may, perchance, give themselves a few silk stockings, cigars, theater parties or limousine excursions, but they have gained what is infinitely more valuable—the ability to save. In their lives they have earned a lasting peace and in the safety deposit box is a warranty deeds to a plot of ground, their home, where they shall bring up their family.

THE SONG OF HOME.

If a singer sings a song that grips your heart, she sings or home; when warriors go forth, they go to defend it; when your credit is questioned, the home carries the balance in your favor; when sickness comes, the freeholder can let things go until a more active state, while the mere renter sets every thirtieth day staring him in the face.

To own a home is to be independent, a good citizen, good parent, good neighbor, more thoughtful, frugal, sober and industrious. It is a responsibility that a man obligates himself to assume when he asks someone to be his mate. It is an obligation ten-fold greater when he has a family dependent upon him.

The time is ripe, the invitation is extended.

Own a Home.
Buy it now.

ADDING TO PLANT.

The John L. Haff Asbestos Co. is preparing to construct an addition to their manufacturing plant at the foot of Twenty-second avenue in East Oakland, for the storage of their manufactured products.

BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits issued by the Building Department for the week ending Wednesday, May 30.

No.	Permits	Cost
One-story dwellings	4	\$8,300
One and a half-story dwellings	1	1,300
Two-story dwellings	1	4,250
One-story gymnasium	1	1,500
One-story hardware shop	1	1,250
One-story brick and concrete	1	21,760
Auto factory	1	20,000
Gasoline station	1	1,500
One-story garage	6	2,880
Additions	9	2,685
Alterations and repairs	9	2,685
Totals	35	\$32,669

PERMITS IN DETAIL

E. H. Welch, addition, 4203 East Fourteenth street; \$100.

A. K. Harmon Jr., one-story five-room dwelling, east side of Derby avenue, 75 feet wide, 120 feet long, 12 feet high, \$2,000.

G. B. Armanini, one-story garage, 802 Forty-fifth street; \$50.

Fruitvale Presbyterian Church, one-story four-room, gymnasium, north side of Franklin street, 120 feet west of Franklin; \$100.

W. A. Sleep, one-story garage, 509 Keith avenue; \$150.

Frank C. Nash, addition, 654 Sixty-third street; \$100.

John Nougu, repairs, 1344 East Fourteenth street; \$65.

C. Namany, one-story butcher shop, west side of Shattuck avenue, 75 feet wide, 120 feet long, \$1,000.

M. L. Wurtz, alterations, 1706 Market; \$50.

Fred D. Kaler, one-story addition, 2745 Pleasant street; \$70.

E. P. Young, fire repairs, 619 Fourth street; \$50.

Fageol Motor Co., one-story brick and concrete automobile factory, southeast corner of Hollywood and 10th avenues; \$100.

Mrs. N. L. Dalton, addition, 427 Howe street; \$600.

E. W. Atkinson, addition, 2004 Twenty-third avenue; \$500.

E. W. Atkinson, two-story garage, 4429 Park boulevard; \$200.

J. Souza, alterations, 2614 East Eleventh street; \$250.

C. Kitzmiller, gasoline station, south side of Wellington avenue, 100 feet east of Townsend street; \$50.

R. Cormack, one-story five-room dwelling, south side of Forty-third street, 82 feet wide, 120 feet long, \$1,000.

E. Berg, fire repairs, 4926 Virginia; \$600.

D. M. Higgins, addition, 2004 Twenty-third avenue; \$500.

E. W. Atkinson, one-story garage, 2004 Twenty-third avenue; \$500.

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Oakland Tribune

Publication Office, TRIBUNE Building, corner of Eighth and Folsom streets. All complaints should be made direct to main office.

Telephone Lakeside 6000.

Advertisers and Agents—will receive prompt and complete service regarding accounts, and all other classified advertising.

BRANCH OFFICES

Empire Office—12th Street, San Pablo Ave.

Oakland Building, 11th Street, San Pablo Ave.

Alameda Office—1434 Park St., near Santa Clara. Phone Alameda 225.

Fruitvale Branch—Clyde, 11th Street, between Alameda and East Fourteenth.

Midwest Branch—1027 W. Alameda Pharmacy, 6025 Piedmont Avenue, Phone Piedmont 3470.

South Branch—A. J. Griswold, 2624 Colgate Avenue, Phone Piedmont 2728.

South Berkeley Branch—McGraws, 11th Street, between Alameda and Harrison streets, Phone Piedmont 2252.

Midwest Branch—F. H. Peters, 1100 15th Street, between E. 14th and Franklin, Berkeley, 4525 Piedmont Avenue, Phone Piedmont 3470.

Central Branch—A. J. Griswold, 2624 Colgate Avenue, Phone Piedmont 2728.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY RANCH

Box 300—E. Santa Clara Phone S. J. 4756.

AGENCIES

Harvest—J. C. Hardesty, First National Bank Bldg., 11th Street, San Francisco.

Richmond—Edwin Pierce, 909 McDowell Avenue, Phone Richmond 223.

Richmond—John B. Rice, 45 Washington Avenue, Phone Richmond 223.

Vallejo—Edgar Kelly, 306 Georgia Street, Phone 2703.

Berkeley—429 N. street, Phone Main 2703.

Stockton—149 East McDonald Avenue, Phone 2703.

Fresno—P. K. Carnie, 1924 Fresno Street, Phone 3346.

Santa Cruz—C. C. Pacific and Souther

Phone 2703.

San Jose—16 First Street, Phone 355 S.

Santa Rosa—509 Fourth Street, Phone Main 355.

Reno—36 West 2nd Street, Phone Main 422.

The TRIBUNE will not be responsible for lost or found articles. Please send to us a classified advertisement and we will publish it for more than one time. Inform the Classified Advertising Department promptly of any errors in your advertisement.

LOST AND FOUND

A BLACK ladies' purse, containing bat, \$5 and \$5, lost between Nicol and Brookdale. Reward: \$150. Nicol.

BAY—Lost—Purse, \$100. Reward: \$150. Nicol.

Ward Spring Junction, 10th and County Line, 1 black Gladstone bag containing about \$75 cash, 3 diamond rings, 1 gold watch, 2 life ins. policies and keep money. Reward: Waite Thomas, Livermore.

CERTIFICATE of deposit for \$100; good for one year; lost June 1; return to First National Bank for reward.

CAT—Orange Avenue, cat, lost; reward: \$50. Grand St., Lakeside 225.

ELK tooth cuff button—Lost Thursday or Friday. Finder, please return to Fred Lewis, Lewis Market, 847 Washington St., Oakland, Cal.

ELGIN gold watch and fob, in San Leandro or Hayward, Friday afternoon; reward: Berkeley 1451-W.

FOUND—Anchor pin, with initials, on Hudson St. Pled. 2500-W.

GOLD watch, fob, Elk's chain; lost Sunday, 439 Oakland Ave.

HAND BAG—Lost, small brown lady's handbag containing a gold watch, chain, wrist watch and \$160. Reward: Finder, please return to 615 14th St. and receive reward or keep cash.

HAND-PRIZE containing papers and R. R. order, on 12th St. bet. Franklin-Chester. Return to 1111 Chester.

SPOTTED—Lost Friday, noon, unusual setting. Phone Lakeside 4911.

THE THEATER NEAREST YOUR HOME

BROADWAY.

NEW T. & D. 11th-Bdwy. Lionel and his Double"; Pauline Frederick, "Her Father Self."

ETHEL CLAYTON, "Man's Woman" REGENT, at 12th.

EAST TWELFTH STREET.

DOR. DALTON, "The Dark Road" THE PARK, 11th ave.

TELEGRAPH AVENUE.

STRAND St. 23rd—Eddie Polo and Mary

Two-line adnts. \$1.00 a month.

Say you saw it in The Tribune.

TOMORROW'S "BARGAINS" ON LOWER Bdwy. and Wash.

SHOES BROADWAY SHOE PARLOR

LTH AND BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS. Bargains for men.

Rooms Wanted for Tribune Readers.

LOST AND FOUND—Continued.

IF YOU'VE lost anything, advertise it now; don't wait a few days till the finder has stopped his search for your advt. Phone Lakeside 6000.

GLADSTONE bag, leather, marked E. M. R., lost in Cem. 1249 Jackson St. Reward.

PANAMA hat, child's, blue velvet ribbon, 1988 Sat. night in Piedmont; reward: \$100.

MUSIC BOOK—VIII party who picked up music book in front of 755 54th St. Wednesday, please return to 5515 Grove ONE 550 and \$19 currency bill lost on E. 14th st. car or bet. 14th and Broadway or 11th and Franklin; reward: Fruitvale 1824-W.

ANY GIRL in sorrow and perplexity will find a home and a friend in Rest Cottage, 2107 13th ave.; Diamond car; it's also a refuge for women and girls who have lost their way and wish to live a better life. Phone Merritt 2186.

ANY GIRL in sorrow, please need a friend, advice, invitation to call or write: Miss Tanner, Salvation Army Home, 5205 Harrison Ave., Oakland; Phone Fruitvale 564.

CUT this out for luck. Send birth date and 19c for wonderful horoscope of entire life. Prof. Raphael, 495 Lexington Ave., New York.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use of Tramps pills, always dependable; "Re-Hab" and particulars free; not sold at drug store. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wls.

WOMEN'S Emergency Home, 1747 14th St., Oakland, will be glad to provide a home and for women to learn the mechanics of housekeeping, etc.

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL—10 lessons, book and notes, \$1.00. Reward: 2704 Telegraph av.; Pled. 1234.

THOMAS—ANDERSON, 2229 Tel.; Jen. in Lind Hall; violin school, Lake 551.

EDUCATIONAL

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE.
(Continued)WOMEN AND GIRLS
WANTED TO
WORK IN FRUIT

SAN JOSE, CAL.
Good wages; long season; cottages to rent. Write for particulars.
D. DI FIORE CANNING CO.

WANTED—Ladies everywhere to mail circulars; nothing more; make \$15 to \$25 weekly; no experience needed; we supply circulars. **D. Di Fiore Co.** Dept. 26, 225 Victoria st., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED—Addresses and telephone numbers of experienced beldy girls for extra work. Phone Lakeside 6000, local 16. Ask for Mr. Steinberg, foreman.

WANTED—6 ladies, bet. 20 and 30 years of age, to do demonstrating work; salary and expenses paid; permanent position. **John George Kraft, Savoy Hotel.**

WANTED—Bright young lady for office work; must be good, convincing talker when using the telephone. **Apply 1214 Washington st., 12 to 3, Mon. and Tues.**

WANTED—A few enterprising ladies to canvass house-to-house on good proposition. See manager, 4-530 evenings, **287 Albany Blvd., Oakland.**

WANTED—Two expert, parlor girls, at least, to help with housework; one with child preferred. **1300 Channing Way, Berkeley.**

WOMAN to help with housework; one with child preferred. **1300 Channing Way, Berkeley.**

WOMAN to assist in housework; good home. **1748 Webster st.**

WANTED—A girl to care for infant during day. **161 Orange ave., Fruit, 2323.**

YOUNG woman, please, personality, used to meeting public, out-door post. **Ex. 1112 52nd ST.** Paid, one lady in each town to distribute cards; for concentrated flavoring in tubes; permanent position. **F. E. Barr Co., Chicago.**

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Mrs. Nelson's Agency, located at 1512 Broadway, 2d floor, **Lake 1538.**

Jan.—Chinese Emp.; Oak, 5522
AND HOUSE-CLEANING, 500 ALICE ST

MALE-FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Names, men, women, 18 or over, wishing government positions, \$75 month; hundreds war appointments. **Box 6512 Tribune.**

WANTED—Men—women government clerks; hundreds war vacancies; \$100 month; list positions free. **Franklin Institute, Dept. 14F, Rochester, N. Y.**

YOUTH ladies and gentlemen to learn funeral directing and embalming; day and night classes; tuition \$50. **National School of Embalming, P. O. Box 288, Oakland.**

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—\$25 DAILY EASY—Introducing a new product, which may save just invented; reduces high living cost; saves its own cost first 10 minutes; no talking necessary; sells itself; every housekeeper demands it; retails \$25. **Free Commission, \$1.10; samples free. Mrs. McG. Co., Louisville, Ky.**

AGENTS—A one-cent postcard will put your name in the public spotlight, and special selling aluminum utensils and specialties direct to the consumer; don't let one cent stand between you and prosperity. **Div. 1307, American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Lemont, Ill.**

AGENTS—The "Web Swimming Gown"; new patent for men, women, children, and pets; washes like new; 100% profit; samples \$5c; liberal inducements. **Web Swimming Co., 441 North Clark, Chicago.**

AGENTS—FREE CATALOG AND SAMPLES; new goods, quick sales, big profits; no capital required; experience; world's greatest specialties. **Franklin Co., Jackson & Campbell, Chicago, Ill.**

AGENTS—12 WARM WEATHER WONDERS; best summer proposition ever offered; good for \$10 a day; no competition; send postal now for particulars. **E. M. Feldman, Mgr., 152 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**

AGENTS—"AMERICA, WE LOVE YOU" BEAUTIFUL 16x20 portrait picture in roses, \$10; 8x10, \$4; 5x7, \$2; per 100, sample 10c; hot sellers. **Peoples Portrait Co., Chicago.**

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WEEDING OUT TIME NEAR AT ARMY CAMP

Daughters
of Noted Men
in War Work



MISS STELLA MAUDE
(above) and MISS ALWYN
LLOYD GEORGE

General Maude and Lloyd George
Have Loyal Helpers Within
Their Families.

These girls are two of Britain's most
popular war charity workers. Miss Stella
Maude is the daughter of the British
general in charge of the Mesopotamian
campaign. Miss Lloyd George is the
daughter of the British premier.

**BEAUTIFUL
SUMMER DRESSES
AT CHERRY'S
ON CREDIT**

Oh, yes, Gertrude, I was going to
tell you about the beautiful new
summer dress I bought the other
day at CHERRY'S for \$19.50. They
were the most beautiful silk dresses
I have ever seen and in all of the
popular shades of the season.

There was another wonderful lot
at \$15, and just as soon as I can I
am going in and get one of them,
too. I saw quite a bit of
money buying at CHERRY'S. Their
goods are always the very best, and
their prices are much lower than I
can find elsewhere. Besides, there is
the convenience of liberal credit.

Yes, I would strongly advise you
to go to CHERRY'S to buy your
clothes. You not only save money,
but you, too, can get credit, which
is a wonderful helping hand to the
woman of moderate means.

Don't forget the address, in Oak-
land: The address is at 515 13th
and the Menlo 528 13th. And in San
Francisco, at 48 and 52 Geary,
between Kearny and Grant ave., and
also at 2400 Mission, cor. 20th.—Ad
vertisement.

SHIP BILL VETOED

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Vacation Time

"HARD-WEAR"

TOGS for the BOYS

"Sport" Blouses 55c
AGES 6 TO 14 YEARS

"Sport" Shirts 60c
12 TO 14 NECK

"POROSKNIT" and BALBRIGGAN UNION SUITS, 50c

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

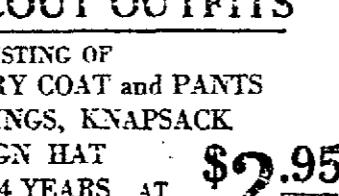
"KOVERALLS" KEEP KIDS CLEAN 85c

Boys' BATHING SUITS 50c, \$1.50

BOY SCOUT OUTFITS

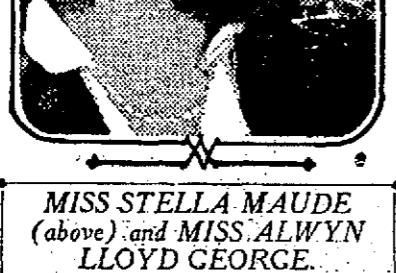
CONSISTING OF
MILITARY COAT and PANTS
LEGGINGS, KNAPSACK
AND CAMPAIGN HAT

AGES 8 TO 14 YEARS AT 2.95



Money-Back Smith
COR. WASHINGTON & 12th STREETS
S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY PURCHASE

Daughters
of Noted Men
in War Work



MISS STELLA MAUDE
(above) and MISS ALWYN
LLOYD GEORGE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—The 2500 men mobilized at the Presidio military reservation here, where they are taking a three months' intensive course of training to fit them for commissions in the new United States army, are in their third week. During that time only thirty men have dropped out of the game. This is only a slight fraction over 1 per cent, and is considered an excellent showing when it is taken into consideration that the men are now living a life the routine of which is revolutionary to that which they have been accustomed to all their lives.

The departed thirty were retired for various reasons. A few were found to be physically unable to stand up under the strain of the grind. Some were asked to leave for the reason that they failed to show sufficient enthusiasm and interest in their work. Others were excused because of vital domestic or business exigencies which unexpectedly arose and which it was impossible to ignore.

ARE VACCINATED.

The remaining 2470 men now are getting over the effects of the third prophylactic shot—typhoid immunization—to which every man in the outfit was subjected. "Feeling pretty rotten" is the individual and collective physical condition just at the moment. This is general throughout the entire outfit, and the stumps and stumps have wilted more or less under the influence of the third and last shot in the arm. When the effects of this wears off in a day or so the men will feel better than ever, according to the medical men in the camp.

Time was, in the early days of the camp, when the hospital corps was lenient on the men and took cognizance of their minor ill and hurts for the reason that it appreciated the recruits were drawn from all sorts of lines of business of a sedentary nature which did not tend to keep the men physically hardened. It was comparatively easy then to enlist sympathetic and get a lay-off. The scale was something like this:

Sore finger—one day off.

Blister—one day off.

Medium size boil—one day off.

Charley horse—one day off.

These silver linings to the dark cloud of the military grind no longer obtain. One isn't supposed to have sore fingers or blisters any more, and if one does have them one is supposed to be sufficiently hardened by this time to take no account of such trivialities.

SURPRISES.

Occasionally surprises are sprung on the men in order to determine just how far they have progressed in the various lines of preparedness. The commanding officer of the Seventh Company surprised his men a day or so ago by skipping inspection and taking the men on a four-hour march through the sand. Several members of the company are reported to have passed the afternoon in bed recovering from the surprise.

Notwithstanding the grind, there are

still occurring which keep the men in good spirits. A high private in the Eleventh Company was recently called to task for appearing at an inspection of arms with a dirty bayonet.

"I should think a dirty bayonet would be much more effective against an enemy than an antiseptic one," he remarked later to a group of company mates.

Beginning next Monday the officers in charge of the camp plan to start the "weeding out" process, and the knowledge of this fact has served to heighten the tension among the men. No chances will be taken in the matter of having men in command who are not thoroughly fitted in every way to assume the responsibilities which they will be compelled to undertake.

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In vetoing this bill, President Menocal stated this country is without a sufficient number of experienced navigators to have such a law on its statute books and that to put such a law in operation would work serious injury upon the republic's small merchant marine and probably would result in compelling owners of the several large ships now sailing under the Cuban flag to transfer their registry to some other nation.

The measure is said to have been inspired by ambitious Cubans who have been studying marine engineering in the hope that they might be able to become commanders of the several interned German ships recently seized by the Cuban government when diplomatic relations were broken off with that government.

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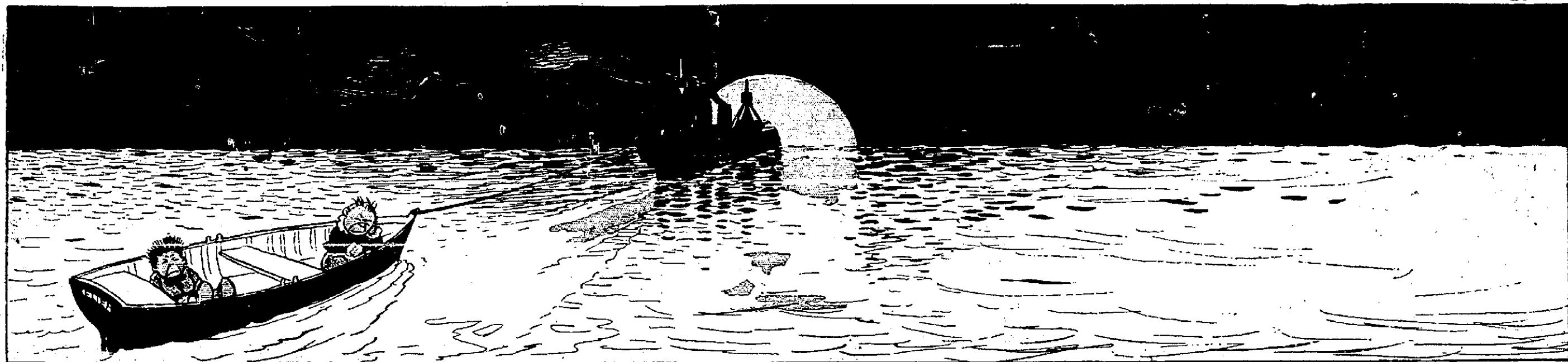
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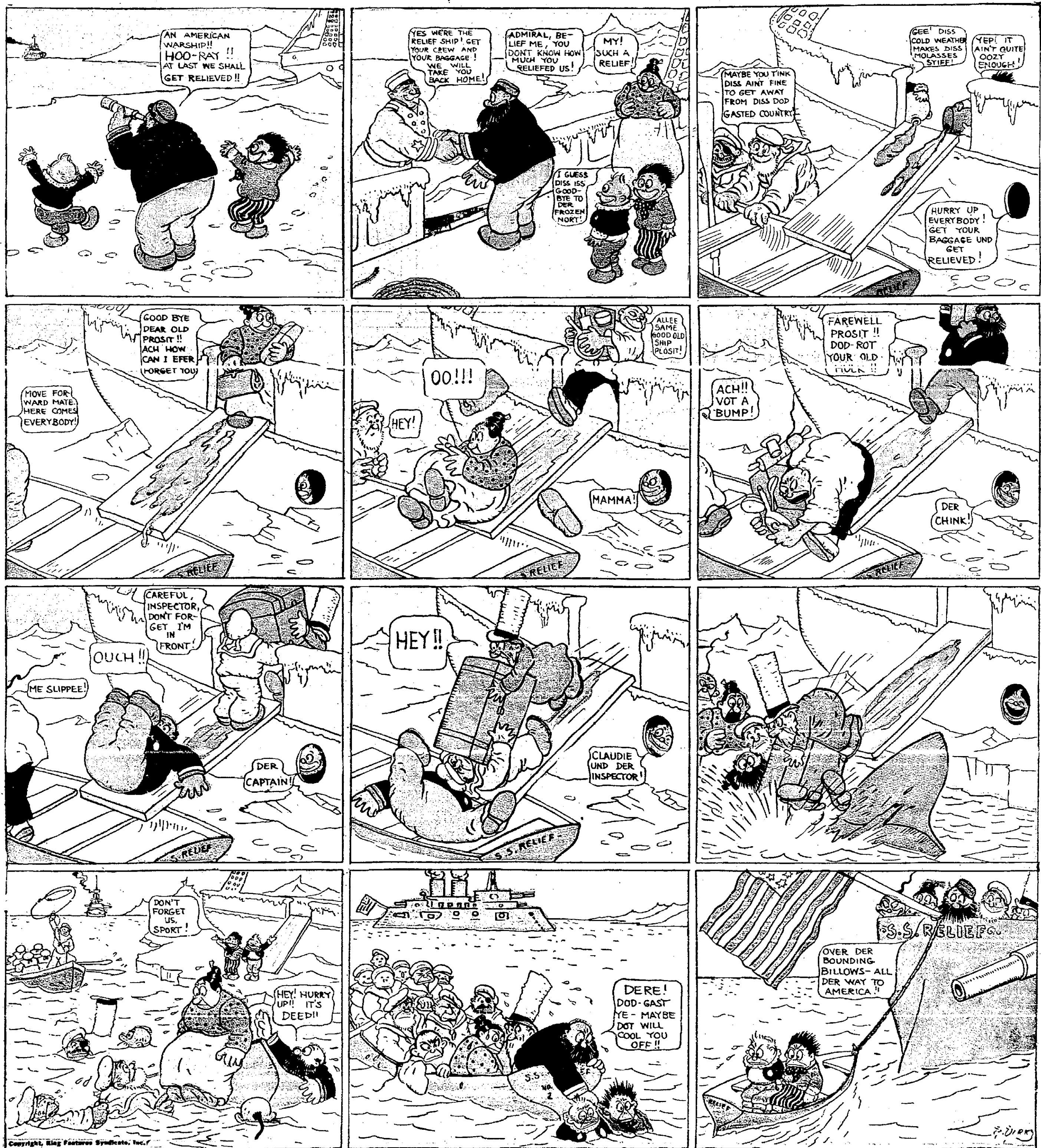
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The Katzies--"Relieved--Hoorah!"



BE IT EVER SO BUMPY THERE'S NOTHING LIKE

MARRIED LIFE!!

